

## Special

## Offer

### 438 Boys' Suits

The celebrated Jane Hopkins kind. Everything in Fancy Stripes and Serges. Sizes from 3 to 19 years, prices from \$1 to \$13.00. We also carry a large line of Men's Clothing and are now ready to offer you the best bargains to be found in the city. These suits are made for use and built to stand proper abuse.

### FUR COATS

We will close  
out entire line  
**AT COST.**

### Drug Department.

#### VIOLET CREAM LOTION

Is selling rapidly. Many customers last winter found it to be exceptionally good for roughness or redness of the skin, and they are coming back for it now. Violet cream is not sticky and it is pleasantly perfumed. Better get a bottle. It's a safeguard against the petty disfigurements which the raw winds of February and March produce.

Our Violet Water gives you a whiff of summer. Though boughs be bare and skies gray, you can conjure up the sweetest of odors. Half pints ..... **75c**

Walking may be robbed of its pleasure by a vicious little corn. The Magic Corn Cure gives comfort for ..... **15c**

**JOHNSON & HILL**  
COMPANY  
Department Store.

### BANKER SKIPS TOWN

#### STEPHENS OF NEKOOSA FORGES

Is Found to be Missing when Officers Attempt to Arrest Him on Charge of Arson.

The bank of Nekoosa, owned and operated by C. L. Stephens, formerly of Merrill, has passed out of existence and so far as can be learned by the officers of the law, Stephens himself has suffered a like fate, as nothing has been seen or heard of him since about eight o'clock on Saturday evening.

The mystery surrounding the burning of the building in which the bank was located had caused considerable talk at Nekoosa and the owner of the building, S. L. Stevens, had come to the conclusion that the banker had set the building afire. Acting on this supposition he had caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the banker on a charge of arson.

In the meantime three notes had turned up that had been drawn in favor of the Bank of Nekoosa that were undoubtedly forgeries. One of these was for the sum of \$1500 and was signed Wm. Schaefer, and stated on the face that it was secured by a real estate mortgage. Schaefer resides in South Dakota and had been in Nekoosa last fall looking over land with a view to locating settlers there, and is understood to be worth some money.

Another note for \$1000 was signed S. L. Stevens. This is the name of the man who owned the building in which the bank was located, and was a forgery pure and simple. Accompanying the note was a list of assets purporting to come from S. L. Stevens. At the bottom of this list was also the words: "Our names are similar, but we are no relation."

The third note was for \$500 and was signed M. J. T. Baker. It was stated on the face of this note that it was secured by a bill of sale of some farm produce and other stuff. Who M. J. T. Baker is has not been discovered.

These three notes had been deposited with the Bankers National Bank of Chicago, and on the strength of them the bank had extended credit to Mr. Stephens in the sum of \$1064 in the course of banking business.

It would seem, however, that Stephens had had no intention of beating anyone with these forged notes, and that he had prepared them merely to keep up his credit until he had got himself out of a tight place. This is evident from the fact that there had been no attempt to sell the notes and although the credit extended at one time had amounted to over one thousand dollars, a considerable portion of this had afterward been gradually paid up until only about \$500 remained when the crookedness of the transaction was discovered.

Had Stephens managed to pay up the entire indebtedness he would have got the forged paper back, when it could have been destroyed and nobody would have been the wiser. The fact that he did not intend to beat anyone does not lessen the crime of forgery, however.

The claim that Stephens burned the building in which the bank was located, seems hardly a plausible one, as it cannot be figured out where he would make anything by the deal. The fixtures in the bank were admitted by all to be worth about \$700. They were insured for only \$300 and the adjuster only paid him \$150. It would seem that had he intended to burn himself out he would have carried enough insurance to cover the cost of his fixtures, which could have been done without exciting any suspicion. Then all of his papers were in the safe, and were saved in good shape. It had been the custom to leave a gasoline lamp burning in the bank at night, and it was supposed that this lamp had exploded. After the fire the lamp was found and there was no evidence to show that it had exploded, although the testimony went to show that there had been some sort of an explosion in the bank building.

The warrant for Stephens' arrest was issued on Saturday afternoon and it was expected that no trouble would be experienced in finding him as he was seen about town in Nekoosa only a short time before the officers appeared on the scene looking for him. Then he seemed to literally drop out of existence. He was about the village at eight o'clock and although all the trains were watched nothing was seen of him, and the officers were compelled to return to this city without gaining any clue of his whereabouts.

Stephens was about 26 years of age and had a wife and one child. These were at Nekoosa when Stephens left, but have since gone to Merrill, their former home. At Merrill Mr. Stephens was well thought of. He had been a clerk in a bank in that city for a number of years and was always considered an exemplary young man. He had been the main support of a widowed mother and a younger brother, and while all seemed to consider him not only a good boy but also to be his personal friend.

At Nekoosa, however, there seems to have been a different feeling. He seems to have made no friends and many reports have been circulated concerning his questionable methods in the banking business. These rumors may have originated, to a certain extent, in the minds of persons who are always willing and waiting to give a man a kick when he is down.

One thing is certain, and that is that the banking establishment had not proven a successful business venture, and that he had been contemplating closing up the business when the fire occurred.

Some of the people at Nekoosa think that Stephens may have made way with himself in order to escape the disgrace that was sure to follow when

his arrest occurred, while others think he has taken to the woods and is hiding somewhere near.

In speaking of the condition of the bank, Deputy State Bank examiner Bartz recently expressed himself as follows on the subject:

"We have no information in the premises other than that on Oct. 18 C. L. Stephens wrote asking for the laws relating to banking. We did not know that the bank had commenced doing business, but because of Stephens' inquiry blanks were mailed for the call of the condition of business of his institution on Dec. 10. In reply we received a statement of the Bank of Nekoosa, sworn to by C. L. Stephens, which shows: Assets of loans and discounts, \$4,576.40; bonds and stocks, \$50; furniture and fixtures \$771.89; cash on hand and in bank, \$1,201.02; expenses, \$145.82; total, \$6,745.13. And liabilities: Capital, \$4000; deposits, \$1,604.64; due banks and bankers, \$1,112.52; earnings, \$27.97; total, \$6,745.13.

"Under the present banking law this department has no control over the starting of private banks. Anyone can open a bank at pleasure. The law requires that persons doing a banking business shall make a report to the bank examiner on call therefor and shall report to the treasurer semi-annually on the first Monday of January and July of each year, but does not require that notice shall be given when such bank is started. In the case of the Bank of Nekoosa we had no knowledge that the bank was in operation until we received their statement and the bank has never been examined."

This statement does not agree with some of the reports concerning Stephens, which said that he had started in with \$1,000, seven hundred dollars of which had been expended for fixtures, etc.

### HORRIBLE ACCIDENT

#### HENRY BATES KILLED AT BIRON

His Clothes Catch on a Revolving Shaft and His Limbs Are Badly Mangled.

A distressing accident occurred in the paper mill at Biron on Thursday afternoon which resulted in the death of Henry Bates, a young man about 17 years of age, and a son of George Bates of Rudolph.

Bates was at work at what is known as skinning rolls, and the belt that moved the machinery he was working at ran off the pulley. In trying to put this belt back on the pulley he leaned against the shaft and instantly his clothes caught and wound about the shaft and he was whirled about in a frightfully rapid manner.

The young man's fellow workmen notified the engineer as quickly as possible and the machinery was shut down, but not until the boy had been on the shaft what seemed to his companions like several minutes.

When the machinery had been stopped it was found that the clothes had been entirely stripped from the young man's body, while his left leg and left arm were broken and crushed in a most horrible manner. In spite of his serious injuries Bates was conscious, and when carried into the engine room, he told his companions that he did not believe he was hurt as badly as they imagined he was.

Bates was carried to the home of his sister, Mrs. Jeff. DeMars, and medical assistance telephoned for immediately, and Drs. Ridgman and Waters repaired to the scene and made a hasty examination. They held out very little hope of recovery for the young man, for it was evident from the weakness of his pulse that he had been hurt even worse than appeared on the surface.

The accident occurred shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning and the young man lingered until about five o'clock in the afternoon.

#### Charged With Arson.

Mrs. Ann McGill of Marshfield was brought to this city on Tuesday and placed in the county jail to await the May term of the circuit court, when she will be tried for arson.

Mrs. McGill is charged with setting the fire that burned the Marshfield Bedding factory, causing a loss of \$10,000. She had her hearing on Tuesday at Marshfield and many witnesses were examined, some of whom swore that they had seen the defendant leave the building just after the fire started.

The bail was fixed at \$800, which the woman was unable to furnish. Mrs. McGill is about fifty years old, and the case is rather a sad one, as her life has been one long stretch of hard work and a steady struggle against adverse fortune.

#### Inspected Heating Plants.

T. A. Taylor, J. P. Horton and G. P. Hambrecht were in Racine on Monday, they being the building committee of the school commissioners.

They went south for the purpose of inspecting heating plants for the new school house. The committee are united in the determination that the heating of the new building will not be behind the other appointments. There are many ways of heating a public building nowadays, and each method has its advocates, so that the matter takes considerable investigation and consideration before the method can be settled on.

#### Seed Oats.

—We have just received a car load of Lincoln oats from Minnesota, also a lot of timothy seed all warranted to be free from obnoxious weeds of any kind.

THE CENTRALIA HARDWARE CO.

### MET SUDDEN DEATH

#### HEAD CRUSHED IN MACHINERY

Fred Westover Loses His Life in the Nekoosa Paper Company's Plant on Tuesday Last.

A sad accident occurred in the mill of the Nekoosa Paper company on Tuesday morning which resulted in the instant death of Fred Westover, who was employed in the mill as a third hand at one of the paper machines.

The accident occurred at about 4:45 Tuesday morning, Westover being one of the night shift in the mill, and while some of his fellow workmen were within a few feet of him when the accident occurred, none of them had their eyes on him just at the time.

His death was caused by getting his head caught between the two large rolls of paper that revolve at the back of machine and his skull was crushed to a pulp by the pressure between the two rolls of paper.

These two rolls of paper revolve almost continuously when the machine is in operation, there being paper wound on one of the rolls while on the other it is being wound off. This naturally sets the two rolls revolving in opposite directions like the rolls of a clothes wringer. Ordinarily there is considerable distance between the two rolls, but at the time of the accident both rolls were nearly full of paper, so that there was a space of only a few inches between the rolls, and anything that ran between them must either be reduced to this thickness or break the machinery.

When the accident occurred Westover was engaged with a fellow workman in starting the web of paper on the roll afresh. It is customary, and in accordance with orders, to stand at the end of the rolls when performing this labor, but the young man had got around back of the machine to the side of the rolls and had just reached down to take hold of the paper to place it over the roll when the accident happened.

His companion who was working with him stated that all he heard was a dull "ching," and suspecting something had happened, hurried around and found his companion lying dead on the floor.

As to how Westover got his head caught cannot be told, as nobody saw him, but it is supposed that in stooping to take hold of the paper he miscalculated the distance and struck his head against the rolls in just such a position that it was caught and instantly crushed.

An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a man about 22 years of age and unmarried and had made his home at Nekoosa for some time past during which time he has been an employe in the mill. The funeral occurred on Thursday.

#### County Court.

In re of heirship of Jacob Schaefer Jr. Proof of notice of hearing filed. Testimony of Mrs. Schaefer taken and filed.

In matter of sale of real estate of infant heir of Hans Rocksteadt. Petition for sale filed. Paulina Rocksteadt sworn and examined as to facts set forth in petition.

In re of the last will of David Walterback. Will filed, petition for proof of will filed. Notice of application for proof of will filed.

In re estate of Gerhardt Becker. Warrant of appraisers returned and filed. General inventory filed. Notice of hearing on final account filed.

In re estate of Margaretta Specht. Judgment allowing final account and assigning estate filed.

In re guardianship of Frank Fall and others. Report of Edward Monks, guardian, filed.

In re descent of lands of Adam Specht, deceased. Certificate of heirship signed in duplicate and filed.

In re estate of Emil Heil. Petition for letters of administration filed. Order and notice of application signed and filed.

In re estate of John Halvorson. Order for appointment of administrator and bond of administrator filed. Letters of administration issued to Chas. Baker. Order for adjustment of claims filed. Order for appointment of appraisers made and filed.

#### Broke an Arm.

Jimmie Welch, the twelve year old son of James Welch, broke his right arm on Friday morning. He had been watering his father's horse and while riding back to the barn the animal slipped on the icy road and threw the boy to the ground, and immediately afterward stepping on his arm. The fracture was a bad one, being between the elbow and shoulder, and the bone protruded through the flesh in one place. Drs. Ridgman and Waters fixed up the damage.

#### Wagons! Wagons!

—We have on hand a car load of new Stoughton wagons that we are making nice prices on. Come and see them. CENTRALIA HARDWARE CO.

#### A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25 cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

JOHNSON & HILL, CO.  
JOHN E. DALY.

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.  
DRUMB & SUTOR. - Publishers.

McAULIFFE PICKED UP  
WITH SKULL BROKEN.

Death of Witness Whose Testimony  
Sent New York Wardman  
to Sing Sing.

New York, Feb. 18.—James McAuliffe, the principal witness in the trial of Wardman Glennon and whose testimony was thought to have been largely responsible for Glennon's conviction and sentence to Sing Sing, is dead.

McAuliffe's death, according to the diagnosis of the hospital surgeons, was due to a compound fracture of the base of the skull and a fracture of the nose. The man was unconscious when picked up in Sixth avenue and did not regain consciousness.

McAuliffe lived at 140 West Thirty-third street. He made a complaint against Glennon for the wardman's failure to suppress an alleged disorderly house next door to his own home.

McAuliffe went to the home of his sister at 141 West Sixty-sixth street Saturday evening and remained until 7:30 o'clock, having arranged to return on the following day. Sunday morning a policeman found him lying on the sidewalk in Sixth avenue. He was carried to a hospital, where he has just died without having recovered consciousness.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Catt Plea  
for Privilege to Exercise  
Elective Franchise.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—Delegations representing the Woman's Suffrage association now in session here appeared before committees of Congress today in advocacy of their plea that women be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage. In the Senate they appeared before the committee on woman suffrage. The meeting was presided over by Senator Bacon of Georgia, who practically turned the control of the hearing over to Miss Susan B. Anthony, who made the first address of the day. She began by calling attention to the fact that for thirty-four years or seventeen Congresses the ladies have been coming to Congress with their petitions, but she said that on one occasion had their proposed amendment to the constitution taken up in the Senate for discussion. She therefore made an appeal to be heard by the Senate, expressing the conviction that the women of the country are as much entitled to be heard as are the Philippines, the Porto Ricans and the Hawaiians. She also said that the 600 women who had been sent to the Philippines to teach were quite as well qualified to exercise the rights of citizenship as are the men who go to these islands for the lesser purpose of making money. On the House side the delegation appeared before the judiciary committee. Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, president of the association, explained to the committee that she desired particularly that the foreign delegates should describe to the committee the progress of the woman suffrage movement in other parts of the world. The speakers today were Miss Vida Goldstein of Australia, Mrs. Ewald of Sweden, Mrs. Freeland of Russia, Mrs. Felsch Miller of England, Isabelle Campbell of Wyoming, Miss Theodosia Annans of Colorado, Mrs. Lapham of Ohio, Mrs. Weaver of Idaho and Mrs. Catt.

Miss Goldstein, the first speaker, told of the struggle and success of the woman suffrage movement in different portions of Australia, and explained the political status of women there as well as the great benefits that had followed the granting of suffrage. "The women of Australia," she said, "do not forget their homes or their babies and they do not mind the public offices." She concluded her appeal to the committee with this sentence: "American men and women, surely America can do better."

Mrs. Freeland explained that in a country like Russia there was, of course, little suffrage, but what there was, was shared equally by men and women. In a country where political laws were the least liberal those laws were the most liberal to the civil capacities of women. Mrs. Ewald of Sweden, where woman suffrage was older than any other country on earth, and Mrs. Drewson of Norway, where women paying taxes on an income the equivalent of \$100 a year enjoy suffrage, told of the political privileges enjoyed by women in their country. In Sweden women enjoyed the ballot before men.

Miss Campbell, who is the daughter of the first governor of Wyoming, the executive who signed the woman suffrage law, declared that every governor of Wyoming had testified that woman suffrage had worked well.

Miss Annans of Colorado declared that every woman elected to office in Colorado had reflected credit upon her sex.

WHEN PRINCE HENRY COMES.

All Suspicious Characters are to be  
Run Out of Washington.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—The police department of the city of Washington has taken extraordinary measures to insure the bodily safety of Prince Henry and his staff on the occasion of his visit to the capital. In substance the plan contemplates a considerable augmentation of the Washington detective force and such police measures as will cause the detention or expulsion from the city of all suspicious and questionable characters, beginning now and carrying these measures forward until the prince has left Washington.

SNOW TOO DEEP FOR LOGGERS

Warcester Company, Near Mining  
Lays Off Men Till April.

Munising, Mich., Feb. 18.—[Special.]—The snow is so deep in this section of the peninsula that operations in the woods are greatly hampered. For the past two weeks snow has fallen steadily until now there are nearly five feet on the ground. The Warcester company, conducting extensive cedar camps, has laid off half of its force until the first of April and will probably see little chance to do the same with the rest. The depth of snow in Alger county is unprecedented.

New Name for Cheap Lawyers.

An anti-suit campaign is going on in Kansas City. A "suitcase" according to one of the papers, is a cheap lawyer, very frequently a young lawyer, a man of small practice and precarious income, who is excessively active in drumming up trade. His specialty is the individuals who have suffered a supposed or real injury, and his method is to induce such individuals to bring dam-

VERDICT OF THE PRESIDENT

Schley is Blamed for the Brock-  
lyn's Leap.

APPEAL DISPOSED OF.

Question of Command Ignored, that  
Matter Having Been Settled by  
President McKinley.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—President Roosevelt's review of the Schley case has been sent to the printer, and copies will be given to the press this week, probably on Wednesday. The review consists of about 2500 words, or about two printed-page columns of a newspaper.

While care has been taken to prevent the premature publication in the press of the President's comments, their substance is known to a number of public men, to whom Mr. Roosevelt has read or outlined them. The main points covered in the President's review are Admiral Schley's treatment of Lieut. Commander Hodgson and the famous loop of the Brooklyn. The question of command, on which Schley made the principal object of his appeal, is disposed of briefly. Mr. Roosevelt regards this question as having been settled by President McKinley's treatment of Lieut. Commander Hodgson and the famous loop of the Brooklyn. The question of command, on which Schley made the principal object of his appeal, is disposed of briefly. Mr. Roosevelt regards this question as having been settled by President McKinley's treatment of Lieut. Commander Hodgson and the famous loop of the Brooklyn.

Admiral Schley's treatment of Lieut. Commander Hodgson is regarded by the President as lacking in honor and fairness.

Unfair to Hodgson.

Admiral Schley caused to be published in a newspaper a letter from Hodgson denying that any such colloquy ever occurred on the Brooklyn between Schley and himself during the fight, the colloquy being indicated that Schley was found about approaching the enemy's ships, and that in his haste to avoid them he was reckless of the danger of collision with the Texas. It was subsequently shown that Admiral Schley had suppressed an accompanying letter from Hodgson explaining that there was a colloquy substantially as alleged, and that his denial intended to apply only to the literal accuracy of its published version. At the court of inquiry it was developed that Admiral Schley ignored Hodgson's importunities to put his rights by bringing the matter before the court of inquiry. Mr. Roosevelt regards this treatment of Hodgson by Schley as anything except the conduct of an officer and a gentleman, and scores Schley for it.

Condemnation for the Loop.

In the loop the President finds cause for condemnation of Admiral Schley. He expresses the belief that Schley acted consciously in the battle up to the point that he gave the order for the loop. Then, Mr. Roosevelt holds, Schley lost nerve, faltered and turned away from the Spanish ships when he should have gone toward them in the direction they were taking. President Roosevelt took up the duty put upon him by Schley's appeal with the intention of doing full justice to all sides of the controversy and settle the question without an excuse for further agitation. The President emphasizes the fact that the battle was a fight of the captains, acting in accordance with the general orders of the commander-in-chief. He dwells with special emphasis on the work of the Iowa, the Indiana, the Texas, the Oregon and the Gloucester in causing the destruction of the Spanish fleet. He gives the Iowa credit for extraordinary efficiency by the destructive effect of her four-inch guns, and he holds that the battle was really won before the Colon escaped to the westward through the break in the battle line left by the Brooklyn's loop.

Glory for the Captains.

The general effect of the decision will be to give glory to the captains who participated in the fight, but it will not reverse the decision of President McKinley that Samson was in command.

The President does not question the judgment of the court of inquiry on the retrograde movement and the subsequent action of the court was unanimous. Dewey, Benham and Ransom concurring in all these conclusions of Schley. From President Roosevelt's view of the case Schley should have been relieved and court-martialed after the retrograde movement and his disobedience of orders, but he will not say this in his decision because it would be a criticism on the judgment of President McKinley, who did not do so.

PACKERS AT WAR.

Price of Dressed Beef is Cut but the  
Consumer Derives No Benefit  
from It.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—Big packing houses in the stockyards are at war, and as a result the price of dressed beef in the Chicago market has been cut over 25 per cent. Instead of receiving from 9 to 10 cents the packers are getting from 6 1/2 to 7 cents for the best dressed beef, and the market man is reaping all the benefit, for the retail price has not been reduced one cent.

The general public is paying the high price of last fall for steaks and roasts, and the householder will be the last to feel the result of the cut. It is believed, however, that the war may be of long duration and will result in low prices to everyone.

The trouble is over the entrance of two new firms into the Chicago beef market. For a long time Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and Nelson Morris & Co. have had a monopoly of the local territory and they divided it up between themselves and held prices up according to their needs.

A big slaughter house has just been erected by the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger company at the stockyards, and they have been joined by the Anglo-American Provision company, which formerly handled hog products, but little dressed beef in Chicago.

The established firms were quick to resent the intrusion into their territory, and began to meet the competition by cutting prices. The newcomers followed suit, determined to get business at any price, and the price of fresh beef finally came below the cost to the packers as it hangs in their cooling rooms.

E. S. ISHAM DEAD.

Prominent Chicago Lawyer Passes  
Away in New York.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—Word was received here of the death in New York city on Sunday of Edward S. Isham, 62, senior member of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, and one of Chicago's most eminent lawyers. Heart failure was the cause. Robert T. Lincoln, former minister to England, and a member of the law firm, left for New York last night. A funeral will be held at Manchester,

CONGRESS.

House.

The House on the 12th passed the "Declaratory Bill." There was no division on the final passage, the vote strength having been made on a motion to recommit, which was defeated by a majority of 217. The provision to require the inspection and branding of renovated butter, which was adopted in the committee of the whole, was retained today on an ye and nay vote. As finally passed, the bill is somewhat amended from the form in which it was reported from the committee on agriculture. It makes oleomargarine or imitation butter or cheese transported into any state or territory for sale, use or consumption therein subject to the laws of such state or territory, notwithstanding that it may be introduced in original packages, and imposes a tax of 10 cents a pound on oleomargarine made in imitation of "butter of any shade of yellow," and made in such imitation the tax is reduced to 5 cents a pound. The second section is intended to prevent dealers, hotel proprietors, restaurant and boarding-house keepers from coloring the uncolored article, by making any person who does so liable to a fine of \$100 or to imprisonment for not more than thirty days nor more than six months.

The House on the 12th unanimously adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States for the election of senators by direct popular vote. The bill, which was introduced by Mr. Tamm, was passed by the House, the remainder of the time being devoted to minor business. One was a Senate bill to provide for the payment of the claims of Confederate soldiers and sailors who were killed in the war of 1861-65, and whose families were taken from them by Union soldiers contrary to the terms of the surrender of Lee and Johnston's armies. The amount to be paid under the bill was \$100,000,000. The bill was referred to the committee on the Spanish claims commission authority to send for persons and papers and to punish for contempt.

The minority of a private pension day of the House was withdrawn on the 14th by Mr. Tamm. The bill was referred to the committee on the Spanish claims commission authority to send for persons and papers and to punish for contempt. The minority of a private pension day of the House was withdrawn on the 14th by Mr. Tamm. The bill was referred to the committee on the Spanish claims commission authority to send for persons and papers and to punish for contempt.

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Senate.

With the exception of a sharp clash between Mr. Lodge and Mr. Patterson over the matter of admission of representatives of the Philippines to the Senate, the session of the Senate on the 12th was quiet. A communication from the secretary of war transpired in the Senate, and the discussion of the Philippine tariff bill in the Senate on the 12th was quiet. A communication from the secretary of war transpired in the Senate, and the discussion of the Philippine tariff bill in the Senate on the 12th was quiet.

While no definite agreement has been reached on the Philippine tariff bill, the Senate seems to be in sight of a settlement. The bill was passed by the Senate on the 12th, and the discussion of the Philippine tariff bill in the Senate on the 12th was quiet. A communication from the secretary of war transpired in the Senate, and the discussion of the Philippine tariff bill in the Senate on the 12th was quiet.

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A Unique Alphabet.

E. K. Lambert, a woodsman residing at Elmhurst, Wash., will have a unique curiosity at the St. Louis exposition. It will be a collection of the English alphabet, formed from the actual growth shapes he could find in the woods. It comprises roots and limbs of various kinds of trees, each letter being a substantial and accurate reproduction.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18, 1902.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18, 1902. Receipts: 2,500 cases, including 2,000 fresh, 500 old. Total, 2,500 cases. Receipts: 2,500 cases, including 2,000 fresh, 500 old. Total, 2,500 cases.

Butter: Market firm; fancy, 20c; fancy or extra cream, 19c; full cream, 18c; second, 17c; third, 16c; fourth, 15c; fifth, 14c; sixth, 13c; seventh, 12c; eighth, 11c; ninth, 10c; tenth, 9c; eleventh, 8c; twelfth, 7c; thirteenth, 6c; fourteenth, 5c; fifteenth, 4c; sixteenth, 3c; seventeenth, 2c; eighteenth, 1c; nineteenth, 1/2c; twentieth, 1/4c.

Cheese: Steady. Receipts: 1,000 cases, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 cases. Receipts: 1,000 cases, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 cases.

Chicago: Market firm; fancy, 20c; fancy or extra cream, 19c; full cream, 18c; second, 17c; third, 16c; fourth, 15c; fifth, 14c; sixth, 13c; seventh, 12c; eighth, 11c; ninth, 10c; tenth, 9c; eleventh, 8c; twelfth, 7c; thirteenth, 6c; fourteenth, 5c; fifteenth, 4c; sixteenth, 3c; seventeenth, 2c; eighteenth, 1c; nineteenth, 1/2c; twentieth, 1/4c.

MILWAUKEE LIVESTOCK MARKET. Receipts: 1,000 head, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 head. Receipts: 1,000 head, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 head.

Chicago: Market firm; fancy, 20c; fancy or extra cream, 19c; full cream, 18c; second, 17c; third, 16c; fourth, 15c; fifth, 14c; sixth, 13c; seventh, 12c; eighth, 11c; ninth, 10c; tenth, 9c; eleventh, 8c; twelfth, 7c; thirteenth, 6c; fourteenth, 5c; fifteenth, 4c; sixteenth, 3c; seventeenth, 2c; eighteenth, 1c; nineteenth, 1/2c; twentieth, 1/4c.

MILWAUKEE POTATO MARKET. Receipts: 1,000 bushels, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 bushels. Receipts: 1,000 bushels, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 bushels.

Chicago: Market firm; fancy, 20c; fancy or extra cream, 19c; full cream, 18c; second, 17c; third, 16c; fourth, 15c; fifth, 14c; sixth, 13c; seventh, 12c; eighth, 11c; ninth, 10c; tenth, 9c; eleventh, 8c; twelfth, 7c; thirteenth, 6c; fourteenth, 5c; fifteenth, 4c; sixteenth, 3c; seventeenth, 2c; eighteenth, 1c; nineteenth, 1/2c; twentieth, 1/4c.

MILWAUKEE CATTLE MARKET. Receipts: 1,000 head, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 head. Receipts: 1,000 head, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 head.

Chicago: Market firm; fancy, 20c; fancy or extra cream, 19c; full cream, 18c; second, 17c; third, 16c; fourth, 15c; fifth, 14c; sixth, 13c; seventh, 12c; eighth, 11c; ninth, 10c; tenth, 9c; eleventh, 8c; twelfth, 7c; thirteenth, 6c; fourteenth, 5c; fifteenth, 4c; sixteenth, 3c; seventeenth, 2c; eighteenth, 1c; nineteenth, 1/2c; twentieth, 1/4c.

MILWAUKEE SHEEP MARKET. Receipts: 1,000 head, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 head. Receipts: 1,000 head, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 head.

Chicago: Market firm; fancy, 20c; fancy or extra cream, 19c; full cream, 18c; second, 17c; third, 16c; fourth, 15c; fifth, 14c; sixth, 13c; seventh, 12c; eighth, 11c; ninth, 10c; tenth, 9c; eleventh, 8c; twelfth, 7c; thirteenth, 6c; fourteenth, 5c; fifteenth, 4c; sixteenth, 3c; seventeenth, 2c; eighteenth, 1c; nineteenth, 1/2c; twentieth, 1/4c.

MILWAUKEE HOG MARKET. Receipts: 1,000 head, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 head. Receipts: 1,000 head, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 head.

Chicago: Market firm; fancy, 20c; fancy or extra cream, 19c; full cream, 18c; second, 17c; third, 16c; fourth, 15c; fifth, 14c; sixth, 13c; seventh, 12c; eighth, 11c; ninth, 10c; tenth, 9c; eleventh, 8c; twelfth, 7c; thirteenth, 6c; fourteenth, 5c; fifteenth, 4c; sixteenth, 3c; seventeenth, 2c; eighteenth, 1c; nineteenth, 1/2c; twentieth, 1/4c.

MILWAUKEE BEEF MARKET. Receipts: 1,000 head, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 head. Receipts: 1,000 head, including 500 fresh, 500 old. Total, 1,000 head.

Chicago: Market firm; fancy, 20c; fancy or extra cream, 19c; full cream, 18c; second, 17c; third, 16c; fourth, 15c; fifth, 14c; sixth, 13c; seventh, 12c; eighth, 11c; ninth, 10c; tenth, 9c; eleventh, 8c; twelfth, 7c; thirteenth, 6c; fourteenth, 5c; fifteenth, 4c; sixteenth, 3c; seventeenth, 2c; eighteenth, 1c; nineteenth, 1/2c; twentieth, 1/4c.

MANY PATIENTS IN PERIL.

Four Hundred Inmates of San-  
itarium Driven Out by Fire.

AWAKENED BY NURSES.

Complete Destruction of the Great  
Kellogg Hospital at Battle  
Creek, Mich.

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 18.—The Kellogg, or Seventh Day Adventist sanitarium, which was located on a hill at the highest point in the city, was destroyed by fire early today. The property loss is estimated at from \$300,000 to \$400,000. So far as can be learned there was no loss of life among the 400 people in the sanitarium, although one or two are said to be missing and it is possible that their bodies may be in the ruins. However, those missing may be in one of the houses or hotels, which have taken in the homeless patients. Mrs. H. C. McDaniels of Eldorado, Ark., is the only person known to be seriously injured. She jumped or fell from the fire escape at the third story and sustained a broken leg.

The fire started in the bathroom of the sanitarium building probably about the furnace. A still alarm was turned in, but the first company of firemen called could not cope with the flames, which ran up the elevator shaft to the roof. A general call was sent in, but the fire was then beyond control. The water pressure was low and this added to the handicap of the firemen. In two hours the building was in ruins and the hospital was nearly destroyed. It is almost miraculous that the 400 sleeping inmates escaped with their lives. Watchmen darted through the corridors awakening them when the fire was discovered. Few of them had time to gather together any clothing and escaped in their nightclothes.

The corridors soon filled with smoke and about half of the patients were compelled to make their way down the fire escape. Mrs. H. C. McDaniels, who was injured, was on the fifth floor. She was awakened by the fire and rushed to the fire escape on the fourth floor. She got down safely as far as the third story, when she either jumped or fell. She hardly knows which. She is resting easily and is in no danger. Mrs. Gilman of Atlantic City, N. J., describing her escape, said:

"I was in my room on the fifth floor when the nurse rushed to the door, crying fire. The electric lights were going then, but they soon went out and we were in darkness but for the flames which rushed from the tower above our heads. My aged husband was on the floor beneath me and had to go down the fire escape as did I. He was guided by a nurse and escaped safely. Scores of people were on the escape coming from all parts of the building, and it is a wonder that none of them was killed."

Firemen Henry Lucas and Arthur Robinson and Assistant Chief Webb were slightly hurt by a fall from a ladder. The management of the sanitarium is positive that no lives were lost, as each room was visited three times by a nurse before the building was abandoned. The buildings will be rebuilt immediately. The total insurance on the sanitarium is \$148,500. In addition to the loss on the building and its contents, the loss on the personal property of patients is heavy. Nearly all lost their wearing apparel and many lost valuable jewelry.

Awakened by Nurses.

The management of the sanitarium is positive that no lives were lost, as each room was visited three times by a nurse before the building was abandoned. The buildings will be rebuilt immediately. The total insurance on the sanitarium is \$148,500. In addition to the loss on the building and its contents, the loss on the personal property of patients is heavy. Nearly all lost their wearing apparel and many lost valuable jewelry.

Fire Blaze in Louisville Mill.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18.—Fire which broke out at 7:15 o'clock this morning completely destroyed the plant of the Louisville Bolt & Iron company at Second and L streets in this city, causing a loss of \$100,000. The flames started in the leading room of the mills. A pipe carrying crude oil to the furnaces exploded and the oil coming in contact with molten metal at once began to blaze fiercely. By the time the engines arrived the fire had gained such headway that it could not be checked, and the entire plant, covering two and one-half acres, was burned, the firemen being handicapped by frozen water plugs and an insufficient supply of water. The plant was one of the largest of its kind south of the Ohio river and was originally organized several years ago in Anderson, Ind., by Louisville capitalists under the name of the Anderson Bolt & Iron company. Later it was removed to this city and its name changed. The company was capitalized at \$150,000. The loss is covered by insurance and the plant will be rebuilt at once.

SHOOT AT RIOTERS.

Clash Between Troops and Strikers  
In Principal Square of  
Barcelona.

Barcelona, Feb. 18.—The long-expected clash between the troops and the host of unemployed in this city occurred. After a stormy mass meeting in the open air, in which 40,000 strikers participated, mobs indulged in rioting all over the city. The troops fired on a multitude in the principal square with fatal effect. It is estimated that 100 were killed and sixty-five wounded. The mob attempted to sack the market buildings and stopped all street traffic. The factories and shops in the city have been closed. Groups of women bearing banners are taking a prominent part in the disturbances. Several battalions of troops are clearing the streets.

In the chamber Gen. Castellanos faced the government with lack of energy in dealing with the Barcelona rioters. Replying, Senor Gonzalez, minister of the interior, said that the prefect of Barcelona was not able to send a police commissary to each of the seventy-two simultaneous strikers' meetings in that city. After further explanations Senator Gonzalez introduced a bill asking the Chamber to authorize the suspension of constitutional guarantees in the province of Barcelona.

Stores are Pillaged.

The city of Barcelona is in control of the troops, but isolated bands of strikers are still doing considerable damage. Rioters today attacked a prison van and attempted to release a number of strikers who had been made prisoners. A striker fired on the guard, who in return shot and killed the man who fired on him. A large lumberyard has been burned by incendiaries and several stores have been pillaged.

The captain general of Barcelona has summoned a meeting of the proprietors of the metal works at which he will recommend granting the strikers' demand for nine hours' work per day.

SENSATION IN PARLIAMENT.

High Intensity.

London, Feb. 18.—A sensation was caused in Parliament by the appearance of an American visitor from Georgia named J. P. Skinner, who stands 7 feet 7 inches in height. Sir Howard Vincent, M. P., escorted the giant through both houses.

BEQUESTS \$30,000  
TO HIS 150 EMPLOYEES.

Will of James W. Tufts Distributes  
Sums Ranging from \$100  
to \$500 Each.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 17.—The sum of \$30,000 is given to the 150 employees of the Boston branch of the American Soda Fountain company by the will of James W. Tufts, the millionaire soda fountain manufacturer. This amount is given in lump sums of \$500, \$200 and \$100.

To each of the five foremen and to each of the six head men of the counting room the sum of \$500 is left. To each of the 220 married men who were in the employ of the company four years ago, under Mr. Tufts, the sum of \$200 is left; and to the single men the sum of \$100 is left.

Mr. Tufts also left \$100 to each of his domestic servants, \$25,000 for a trade school in Boston and \$50,000 to his daughter to found a home for deserving girls and women. The bulk of his estate is left to the widow, the son, the daughter and the son-in-law, all of Medford, Mass.

DEATH LIST GROWS.

Victims of Shamaka Earthquake  
Now Number 2000—Volcano  
Breaks Out.

Baku, Trans-Caucasia, Feb. 17.—Details which are slowly arriving at Baku from Shamaka, show that 2000 persons, mostly women and children, perished as a result of the earthquake last week and that 4000 houses were destroyed. Thirty-four villages of the country surrounding Shamaka also suffered.

To add to the terrors of the neighborhood, a volcano near the village of Muray, eastward of the Shamaka, has broken out into active eruption. A great crasse has appeared, from whence immense flames and streams of lava are being thrown out. The course of the River Gonchaikha has been altered in consequence of its bed being dammed with earth which has been disturbed by the earthquake.

Battalions of guards with tents have been dispatched to Shamaka to aid in the work of rescue. The Red Cross society is active in alleviating distress.

CHOIR BOYS STRIKE.

Jear the Men Soloists, Stone the  
Chapel and are Routed by  
the Police.

New York, Feb. 17.—Led by the 12-year-old son of the rector, forty boys, comprising the choir of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal church, have gone on a strike and at the morning service hoisted and jeered the four men soloists who furnished all the vocal music. They had preceded this by stoning the chapel Saturday evening and were routed by the police.

At the evening service the boys maintained a dignified silence. There were two policemen stationed at the main entrance to the church. At the conclusion of the service the boys met on the corner, and discussed their grievances. Today the forty strikers—the oldest is not yet 15 years—will tell the rector, Rev. Dr. Franklin Moore, with the rector's son as spokesman, that the organist and choirmaster has instituted a plan of fines that takes from them all remuneration for their services and leaves them in debt to the church at the end of each month.

SPIRITUAL OSCULATION.

Preacher Kisses Young Women  
Members of His Flock and is  
Compelled to Resign.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 17.—A commotion in local church circles has been precipitated by the resignation of Rev. H. R. Jefferson, rector of St. James' Episcopal church, to take effect March 1. Adverse criticism has been passed upon his practice of kissing the young women members of the congregation. His church attendance has fallen off considerably of late, and the fact is laid to the violent opposition by the men members of the congregation to the custom of the rector. Mr. Jefferson does not deny that he has kissed a number of the young women of his congregation, but explains that he did so merely in a fatherly or spiritual manner. His wife stands by him, and says that the custom is not unknown to the Episcopal church. The rector is about 60 years old and has an adult daughter at home and a son who is attending college in the East.

SLAIN BY CANNIBALS.

Twenty-five French Scientists are  
Treacherously Killed by Na-  
tives of New Guinea.

Pairs, Feb. 17.—La Patrie publishes a letter received from its correspondent, M. Rouyer, a survivor of the massacre of a French scientific mission by cannibals at Sileraka, New Guinea, January 1. M. Rouyer relates that the yacht Salvati, with the mission on board, had anchored off the coast of New Guinea and that several of the explorers landed. After an apparently friendly reception from the natives the latter treacherously attacked them during the night, murdering twenty-five of the party, including Baron Villars, Count De Saint Remy and MM. Hagenbach and Vriesland; wounding twenty-three, including the writer of the letter, M. Rouyer, the chief of the mission, and another Frenchman.

GUNS SET FOR DEER.

Two Lumbermen Have Narrow Es-



# ONLY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

By  
MRS. FORRESTER.

## CHAPTER XIV.

After a ten days' visit to Mrs. Clayton, Winifred was summoned home.

"I would gladly let you remain longer," wrote Lady Grace, "but you remember, my dear, that our original plan was to leave for London on the 28th, and Sir Clayton never likes his plans interfered with."

On the 25th of April Winifred returned to Endon Vale, very sorry to leave her friend, but with almost a sense of relief at being freed from the obnoxious society of Mr. Clayton. Everyone welcomed her with open arms; the house had not seemed the same without her—it lacked the sunshine, as the old French lady said.

On the day appointed Sir Clayton and Lady Grace Farquhar and Miss Eyre arrived at Eaton Square and were duly announced in the fashionable chronicles. A new life suddenly opened on the girl who had spent all her young years in such quiet, not to say monotony. She found it very pleasant, although not altogether what it had been in her dreams two years before.

Her debut was to take place at the house of Miss Douglas, Lord Harold Erskine's aunt, a lady occupying a very decided position in the fashionable world, and the entire to whose entertainments was very generally desired. Lady Grace was anxious that her protégée should look her best.

When Winifred appeared, dressed, on the night of the ball, Lady Grace had no reason to regret having allowed her to exercise her own taste. Her dress was of a marvelous whiteness and softness, almost like snow clouds, and here and there over it were the softest white feathers, that might have been flakes of fallen snow.

Very late in the evening Mr. Hastings appeared. As he entered the ballroom he caught sight of Winifred looking in a very animated manner to Lord Harold in an interval of waiting. He stood and watched her intently; until to-night he had never thought her beautiful. He had loved her for her grace, for her pride, for her innocence; but as she looked and smiled now, he felt she had a greater claim to general admiration than he had ever dreamed of.

"And she might have been my wife now," he thought. "How I should have loved her—how proud I should have been of her! I wonder if she really cares for that fellow Erskine?"

At this moment a voice said close to his ear, as though the speaker had divined his thoughts:

"Will it be a match, do you think?"

He turned with an angry start, and met the mocking gaze of Flora Champion.

"You mean Gray and Miss Wentworth? I think it very probable," Mr. Hastings answered, curtly.

"Oh, no, that is beyond a doubt. I meant Lord Harold Erskine and—and his partner."

"I cannot form the slightest surmise. Your cousin"—and he spoke the word pointedly—"your cousin is very beautiful, and may even do better."

"Perhaps he chosen by the descendant of all the Hastings?" she asked, with a scornful laugh.

"Your penetration seems unusually at fault to-night, Miss Champion," he returned, coldly; "but pardon me, the dance is over. I am going to seek a partner for the next; your card is full, I see," and he moved off before Flora had time to intimate her willingness to exchange his name on her program with that of a less eligible aspirant. She bit her lip angrily as she saw him cross straight over to where her cousin stood, and bend to speak with her. She could not but remark the tender deference of his bearing toward the country girl whom she despised, and whom she well remembered ignoring to him as only a former's daughter. She turned to the quiet, middle-aged man on whose arm she leaned, and began to talk to him with some of her old brightness and vivacity. He listened with admiring attention, but had very little to say in reply. Flora felt inexplicably bored.

"This man is a dolt," she said to herself, angrily; "the idea even of all his money scarcely reconciles me to the horrible tedium of spending so much time in his company."

Mr. Maxwell was an excessively uninteresting, rich bachelor of two-and-forty. He gave one an impression of weakness and yielding that made it a matter of surprise he had been allowed to remain so long in the unblemished estate of bachelorhood. He had met Flora Champion several times and had admired her.

"He is rich," she said to herself; "he is as weak as water, and he is greedy—three admirable qualities for a husband whom you do not want to care about. Why should I not marry him?"

Meanwhile Mr. Hastings has crossed over to where Winifred was standing, engaged in laughing conversation with Lord Harold, a bright smile on her lips and apparently very happy. She did not see Errol until he came up to her, and then she stopped in a sentence and changed color. She felt a quick thrill of pleasure when she saw his handsome face bent on her with genuine admiration. Some sudden thought of forgetting her pride and yielding to her love came surging into her brain; and then her second, new, unnatural self rebelled, and she greeted him with a cold, indifferent smile.

"You will dance with me, Winifred?" he whispered, as Lord Harold turned to speak to someone behind him.

"I am engaged for every dance, thank you."

"May I come and call in Eaton Square?"

"I dare say Lady Grace will be pleased to see you."

"But you?"

"It is my duty to be pleased to see any and all of Lady Farquhar's guests."

"You are not natural, Miss Eyre—you

are strangely altered from the generous, large-hearted, true Winifred I knew two years ago."

"Is it well for ignorant country girls to be trusted?" she asked, with a quick scorn. "If they are generous, do they always meet with like generosity from those whose minds are more enlarged, or should be, from their birth and station?"

"Is your enmity to be lifelong, then?" "No doubt it will wear out in time, as every other feeling does," was the quick response.

As Mr. Hastings walked away, he asked himself how it was possible that a man whose inherent fault was intense pride could voluntarily expose himself to the slights and indifference of a young girl.

"I wonder how it is that I still care for her? She seems to have lost all that made me love her when I first knew her. What a fool I am! I will not think any more of her!"

And he left the room and the house, and went off to an entertainment where a considerably greater degree of freedom reigned than at the mansion of stately Miss Douglas, and where he was sure of an enthusiastic welcome.

With the charming inconsistency of the sex, Winifred was terribly chagrined on discovering that he was really gone.

"He is disgusted with me—he will not bear my unworthy treatment of him longer," she thought, bitterly. "I love him with all my heart, and I have lost him!"

## CHAPTER XV.

The weeks rolled on and the London season was at its height. Drawing rooms, concerts, balls, operas, fetes chaampetres, flower shows and garden parties went on as usual to make up the sum of the gay world's pleasures and disappointments. Mrs. Clayton—one of many, perhaps—had been leading a life of fitful, feverish happiness for the last month. She did not dare to think—a pause of retrospection would either send her headlong down the precipice that was yawning at her feet or make her fly from it altogether. And yet she was so unparadoxically weak that she hesitated and could not bring herself to break off all intercourse with Col. d'Aguilar.

As if to draw the last plank of safety away from his wife, Mr. Clayton treated her daily worse. He left letters in her way that could not fail to mortify her. If they went out together he made a point of keeping her waiting. He never opened his lips to speak to her unless he was positively obliged, and then his words were sneers and taunts. He paid other women the most extravagant compliments and attention. In short, but for Col. d'Aguilar's presence and sympathy, Fee's life would have been unendurable. They met constantly.

One of the entertainments that was intended to rank among the first of the season, was a garden party given by the Honorable Mrs. Vivian Lyndon at her beautiful villa on the banks of the river. No expense was to be spared; amusement of every imaginable kind was to be provided; and the whole was to end in a display of such costly fireworks as were rarely seen, and a dance. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton were invited. At the last moment he declined to go, and his wife went without him. He did not attempt to prevent her. Col. d'Aguilar was to be there. "I will not spoil the sport," he said to himself, with a smile that would have become Mephistopheles.

All her friends were there, all but one, at least, and at first it was with a sense of relief that she missed him. But hour after hour wore on, and there was no sign of Col. d'Aguilar. First she felt restless, then a little impatient, then angry, and then she could have cried for the bitterness of the disappointment. It was four days since she had seen him, and then he told her distinctly that he intended to be there.

Fee sat down wearily on the edge of one of the seats. Suddenly she heard a voice pronounce her name, and a quick thrill of pleasure went to her heart. He had come at last! She forgot her anger, her impatience, and the weary hours she had spent waiting for him, and looked up with a glad smile.

"At last!" she said. "I had given you up long ago. I am so tired of all this," she added, in a whisper; "let us walk a little."

And then she perceived that he was slightly lame.

"Then it is true, what some one told me, that you have sprained your ankle?" she uttered hastily. "That kept you away—and it hurts you to walk?"

"Not at all," he answered; "it is nothing. That did not keep me away."

"What, then?" Fee asked, quickly.

Col. d'Aguilar was silent.

"What kept you away?" she repeated.

"I do not think I can tell you, Mrs. Clayton."

"Do tell me," she whispered, pressing his arm over so slightly.

"I tried very hard to make a sacrifice," he answered slowly, "and I failed."

"What sacrifice?"

"The sacrifice of my heart's desire to your peace."

Fee trembled and was silent.

"See," she said, "the fireworks are beginning," and at that moment a blaze of light shot forth into the skies and seemed to illumine the whole garden and river. There was a rustic garden bench standing in a niche of arbutus and laurel.

"Let us sit down," Mrs. Clayton said.

"I know your foot pains you."

"I was so disappointed when you did not come," Fee said presently. "I had just made up my mind to send for the carriage and go home. I came alone, you know."

"Alone? I thought Mr. Clayton was to be here?"

"He would not come. I think he would do anything rather than spend an hour in my company," she added bitterly. "I cannot go on living like this," she broke out presently. "My life is a torment to me."

You told me once I should be miserable if I married him—are you glad your words have come true?"

"Mrs. Clayton, what do you take me for?" he cried, moved to passion. "I glad—that you, whom I love with heart, soul and strength, are tied to a brute who makes your life a pandemonium upon earth—glad that you are parted hopelessly from me, and that I cannot lawfully stir a finger to help you when I am ready to lay down my life for you?"

"Forgive me!" Fee said, quickly; "I did not mean it. I feel so bitter—so mad sometimes—I scarcely know what I say."

"Mrs. Clayton," he answered hoarsely, "you must not say these things to me. My blood is on fire at your wrongs and your misery. You forget how badly, how hopelessly I love you."

"I weighed your love in the balance with Mr. Clayton's money once," she said slowly, "and my choice has broken my heart. I am twenty. I have no hope in the world," and an agonized sigh broke from her. "I know that after to-night I dare not see you any more. If I had been good or wise enough to remember my duty, and keep from speaking of my misery to you, we might have gone on meeting as we have done. To-night we shall part forever."

"Do not say that, Mrs. Clayton. How can I leave you to that man's brutality?"

"How can you protect me from it?" she asked sadly.

He rose to his feet suddenly and stood before her as pale as death.

"Will you never be convinced," he said, passionately, "that my love for you is beyond self-seeking, beyond doubt? If you will it so, I will never seek you again after to-night."

"I think I am not well to-night—I am over-tired," she said, recovering herself; "if you will have my carriage sent for, I will go home."

He went at once and did not return to her until it was ready; then he gave her his arm and led her away without another word. She never looked at him as he put her into her carriage, and wished her a good-night; but when the door was closed, and they had passed through the gates, she threw herself back in a corner and sobbed such tears as she had never wept from the hour she was born until now. There were lights in the dining room when she returned, and she would have entered it, but the footman stood in the way with a frightened face.

"Not in there, if you please, ma'am; master dined at home, and has a party of gentlemen."

At that moment there was a clinking of glasses, and a sound of laughter, in which a shrill peal of a woman's voice was distinctly audible.

Mrs. Clayton stood for a moment as if turned to stone; then she went upstairs without a word. It was evident she had not been expected home so early.

She was too stupefied to think. It seemed as if some heavy blow had fallen on her, and she scarcely realized it or knew what it was. Her mind was exhausted, and she slept heavily. The next day when she rode in the park, as usual, every one said:

"How terribly ill Mrs. Clayton looks! She should not go out so much, or she will be dead before the end of the season."

"Dear Fee," said Winifred, riding up, "what ails you—look worn out?"

"I think yesterday was too much for me," Mrs. Clayton answered. "Stop my horse, Winifred!" and Mrs. Clayton seemed for a moment to reel in her saddle. Winifred caught the bridle, and stopped her own horse.

"Oh, Lord Harold!" she cried suddenly to the gentleman who rode beside her, "go to the other side of Fee, and hold her up; she is fainting."

In a moment he had his arm round her, and had lifted her into the saddle, from which she had partly slipped. Mrs. Clayton recovered herself almost immediately.

"Thank you," she said, with a ghastly attempt at a smile; "a sudden dizziness. Take me home, Winifred, will you?"

"Yes, darling."

Mrs. Clayton remained the whole day on the sofa, scarcely speaking. Winifred would not leave her for a moment. She bathed her forehead, and watched and soothed her when she turned on her side and moaned.

"It is my head, my head," she murmured now and again. "I think I am going mad."

And then Winifred thought it time to send for a physician.

"It is a nervous attack," he said, when he had seen her; "the brain seems to have been overexcited. In a day or two Mrs. Clayton will be quite herself again."

(To be continued.)

## A DISAPPEARING STREAM.

The Dry Creek of Ashley Creek, in Northwestern Utah.

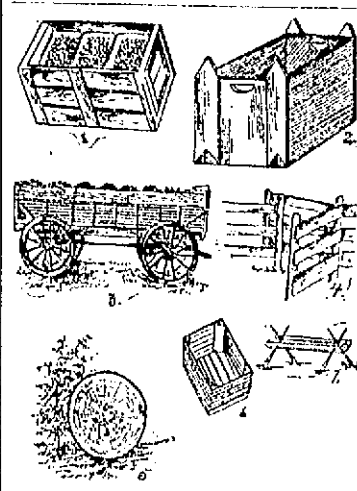
Some curious revelations are being made by the United States geological survey.

A recent report from C. T. Prall, one of the hydrographers of the survey, has reported the existence of a stream whose water, in the summer season, entirely vanishes midway in its course. The river is known as the Dry Fork, a small stream in northwestern Utah, tributary to Ashley creek. About fourteen miles from its source in the Uinta mountains this stream reaches a large basin or sink, whose walls are from 75 to 100 feet high, except on the upstream side. The pool is apparently bottomless, and the water in it revolves with a slow, circular motion, caused either by the incoming waters or by suction from below, or both. The only visible outlet to this pool is a narrow rock channel, from which a little water flows, but is soon lost to sight a few hundred yards below. A measurement of the main stream just above the pool showed a volume of 36 cubic feet of water passing each second, but this entire flow disappears in the basin, and the stream bed for miles below is perfectly dry. About seven miles below this interesting pool were found several springs, one of them in a large hole twenty-five feet in diameter and twenty feet deep, which at times are empty and again filled with water. It is thought that the water which disappears in the upper pool flows underground deep below in the gravel which forms the bed of the stream, and in times of rainfall heavier than usual appears again in part in the large springs below.—Atlanta Constitution.



## Illustrated Suggestions.

The first illustration is a Georgia peach carrier, holding six small baskets of peaches, which we re-engage from a cut in Country Gentleman. The next, No. 2, is a bushel box from the New York Tribune. Notice that the end pieces of this box are notched at the bottom and pointed at the top, so that a lot of crates may be stacked one over the other for sorting apples, potatoes, etc. In the cellar or for carrying to market. The third illustration is a wagonload of bushel crates, illustrations copied from American Agriculturist. Notice the lower tier of crates, then the retaining board, which holds in position the second tier of crates placed over the first. The fourth illustration represents an opening in the fence through which people on foot can readily pass, but which cows and horses cannot get through, copied from



## SUGGESTIONS ILLUSTRATED.

Farm and Fireside. The fifth cut represents a new method of protecting half-buried or tender trees in winter by bending them over a log rolled close to the tree, and firmly fastened there by bundles of cornstalks thrown over the tree. A barrel or hoghead can be used in place of a log, with much saving of labor. Picture No. 6 shows a peculiar way of making a strong bushel crate. These bushel crates are used now extensively by farmers who gather from the fields potatoes, onions, carrots, apples, etc., placing them into these crates, then placing the crates directly into the wagon, from whence they are carried to cellar, without dumping them into wagon boxes, and shoveling them out again, as was done in old times. This cut is from American Agriculturist. The last cut is from Farm and Home and represents an easily constructed sawbuck.

## Chicks Need Grit.

The chicks will be benefited by having some kind of gritty material mixed with their first feed. Coarse sand or egg shells dried and run through the coffee mill is probably as good as anything for this purpose. The supply houses keep in stock what is known as "chick grit," but we do not believe that it is any better than what has been above suggested. Next to the ravages of lice, bowel troubles lead to the heaviest loss of chicks, and the grit leads in a great degree to prevent such troubles. If a chick is killed at the end of the first day that it has run with the hen its crop will be found to contain a considerable quantity of sand and one gravel, and if the weather is such that the hen can be turned loose the day following that on which the brood is taken from the nest, and be allowed to select the food, the owner will generally be safe in relieving himself of any concern regarding their health. The hen seems to it that the chicks get something which is not usually thought of by the owner, and that is grit.—Drovers' Journal.

## Clover in the Rotation Crops.

It is now generally understood that the rotation of crops is practiced so that the plant foods in the soil may be drawn upon about in equal quantities instead of using heavily of one and little of the others, as is the case when one crop is grown several years in succession. There is another point about the rotation of crops that is not so well understood by farmers, and that is the value of using clover or some plant of a similar character as a part of the rotation crops, and simply because it returns more plant food to the soil than it takes out of it. This is one reason why authorities on legumes have urged so persistently that farmers use them more freely and have shown where cowpeas, Canada field peas and the velvet bean can be used to advantage on farms where it does not seem possible to get a good stand of clover.—Indianapolis News.

## Beet Sugar and Cane Sugar.

Dr. Wiley, who is one of the most earnest advocates of sugar beet culture in the United States, said at a farmers' meeting in Ontario that the sugar cane growers in the tropics had a decided advantage over the sugar beet growers of the Northern States in the cost of production of sugar. If the labor of the South was as effective as that of the North, and as much enterprise was shown in developing the fields for cane and in other branches of the industry as must be shown on Northern farms in beet growing, the cane crop would win in the race every time. We believe this to be true, and therefore we are unable to understand

why he and others so earnestly urge the growing of sugar beets here. It cannot be that the best crop has proven a profitable one to those who have been engaged in it. Few of the crops that we have seen reported have shown a yield of over \$80 worth to the acre, and the majority fall below \$10, while the manure and labor required is about half as great as that required to grow 500 bushels of potatoes, and either of these is a more certain crop on good land well cared for than are the sugar beets.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

## Plowing Under Green Crops.

That there is merit in green manuring, adding humus to the soil, no one will deny who has tried it on moderately heavy soils, but that it should be generally practiced without regard to soil or local conditions is not a correct principle. Most of the plants used for green manuring are leguminous in character, hence have absorbed the greatest quantity of nitrogen from the air when they have reached maturity, and, in most sections, the hay of clover, cowpeas and velvet bean has a value too great to warrant one in using it as green manure, and this is especially the case on light, rather sandy soil, where the green manuring is of the least use. Under the conditions referred to the most profitable plan would be to let the crop mature and feed it for roughage, using the manure on the farm; in this way one has all the advantage that would come from the green manuring, under such circumstances, and the hay for feeding besides. Again, there is danger of souring the soil by too much and too frequent green manuring, so that one should know his soil thoroughly, or, better still, experiment carefully and note results, before going into green manuring too extensively.—Indianapolis News.

## Growing the Best Apples.

Nurserymen report an unusual demand for the older and best-known varieties of apple trees, such as Rhode Island Greening, King, etc., and those who have limited these old favorites are encouraging the demand for them. Growers have paid much attention to the later introductions and lost sight of the good things at hand. The writer remembers buying several barrels of King apples some twenty years ago in New England which were superior in quality and size, far superior to the majority of the varieties of recent introduction, and where this variety can be grown it may be safely said that it has no rival. At this season of the year the good old varieties like King, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenburg and Northern Spy bring more money than the newer sorts.—Exchange.

## Wheat as a Hog Food.

Results obtained at the Wisconsin experiment station show that there is practically no difference in the quantity of pork produced from the same weight of wheat or corn. In four trials an average of 400 pounds of ground wheat were required to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight. In two trials with cornmeal 408 pounds were required to produce 100 pounds of gain. When a mixture of equal parts of wheat and corn was fed, better results were obtained than when either wheat or corn was fed alone. It required 485 pounds of mixed wheat and corn, half and half, by weight to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight.

## Concerning Sorghum.

We have never known of a case of either first or second growth sorghum or Kaffir corn injuring cattle after being cut up and thoroughly dried, says H. M. Cottrell, of the Kansas experiment station. We have never known of a case of either first or second growth sorghum or Kaffir corn injuring hogs fed either green or dry in any stage of maturity. Sorghum hay is not nearly so good a hog feed as either alfalfa or clover, but where neither of these is available it will pay to feed the sorghum.

## Stick to One Breed.

If farmers would take one good breed of fowls and carefully study their characteristics, they would make more profit than if they kept trying to originate some new breed. It sounds well to hear yourself spoken of as the originator of some new and valuable breed, but very few ever succeed in starting a variety of fowls that ever amounts to anything.

## Dairy and Creamery Notes.

Do not allow any person or dogs to worry the milk cows.

Never stop nor let the work be interrupted when milk is "coming."

The neglected cow neither fills the pail nor the farmer's pocketbook.

Milk dry! Milking dry develops the udder and consequently the power of giving milk.

If there is any one thing that needs a dairyman's personal attention more than any other, it is milking.

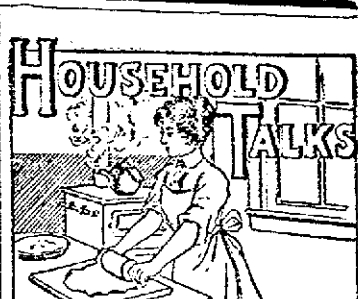
If there is a little milk left in the udder each time it will cause any cow to decrease in her milk flow and finally cease giving milk at all.

Knowing how means much in butter making. This is why one person's butter is quoted at 20 cents a pound, while another's from just as good milk, will bring only 8 cents.

A cow should be milked three or four times a day if she is suffering from any disease of the udder.

There should be no loud, boisterous language permitted while doing the milking, for the cow is a nervous creature, and any uncalm for excitement affects the quantity and quality of milk unfavorably.

It is the little attentions that go to make up the successful management of dairying, and he who does not study the needs of the common cow and her environment need expect no success with her blooded sister.



## Household Talks.

**Boiled Ham.**  
After making a satisfactory selection, wash and scrape the ham until clean, and then let it stand in fresh water over night. In the morning submerge it in a kettle of nearly boiling water. Let it cook gently for an hour, when you may throw in a carrot if there is no objection to the flavor, also a sprig of parsley, or a few cloves and bay leaves, to suit the taste. When the meat is done let it stand in the liquor until cool, thus leaving it juicy and tender. Never boil any salt meat severely, but keep it at a gentle simmer until done. To give the ham a better appearance, cover it with bread crumbs when cold, and brown lightly in the oven. This not only improves the flavor, but makes it possible to serve the same as baked ham.

**Cranberry Timbales.**  
Take two quarts of cranberries, four cups sugar and two cups water; wash and pick over the cranberries carefully, put them in a saucepan with two cups of water, cover and stew till tender; then strain them through a sieve, return the pulp to the saucepan and boil fifteen minutes; add the sugar and stir and boil just long enough to melt the sugar; rinse out the timbale molds with cold water and sprinkle with granulated sugar; pour the cranberries when nearly cold into the molds, and set in a cool place to get firm.

**Beefsteak and Onions.**  
Broil the steak over the fire, being careful to turn it often; after it is cooked place on a hot platter and put in the oven with little bits of butter on it. Put two ounces of very finely chopped suet in a frying pan and fry a light brown; into that put three onions, sliced very fine. Cover the pan and cook until tender, then remove the cover and continue the cooking until the onions are a light brown. In serving pour the onions and gravy over the steak.

**French-Fried Potatoes.**  
Peel some potatoes and cut in finger lengths not too thick, cover with ice water, and if they are old it is better to let them stand two hours. Drain, wipe dry, and fry in boiling fat as Saratoga chips—not too many at a time. When they are a nice brown lift the basket from the fat, sprinkle with salt, shake the grease from them and remove with a skimming spoon, drain on paper and serve at once.

**Beef Broth.**  
Wash well two pounds of lean beef cut in small pieces, and put to boil in three quarts of cold water. Skim frequently while boiling, and when reduced to one quart take from pot and strain. Return to pot with half a pound of lean beef chopped fine and well mixed with three raw eggs. Beat all together and return to fire. Boil half an hour, or until clear, then strain and season to taste.

**Broiled Veal Steak.**  
Butter the gridiron well and broil the steak over a hot fire; when quite brown on both sides, take out and put in a shallow pan; into the pan put a little white stock and about two ounces of butter. Set this in the oven for five minutes, take out the veal, and to the stock in the pan add a gill of tomato sauce with a bit of horseradish, and pour over the veal before serving.

**Sponge Cake.**  
Three eggs, one and a half cups of flour, two tablespoonsful of cold water, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and a half teaspoonful of soda. Put all of the ingredients together at once, stir about five minutes; bake in a quick oven about twenty minutes.

**Jenny Lind Soup.**  
Take three quarts of white stock, seasoned with white pepper and mace; put into it three ounces of sage.

**Home Notes.**  
Old oak furniture can be thoroughly cleaned by being washed with hot beer. When all spots and dirt have been removed, polish in the usual way with beeswax and turpentine.

The white lead that is used in painting in oils, and which may be bought at any shop where art paints are sold, is the best and simplest sort of cement to mend china. It is so durable that dishes mended with it can withstand water.

To economize soap in the laundry a little pipe clay may be used for kitchen cloths and other much soiled articles. It has a very cleaning effect, and if a little be dissolved in the water only about half the usual amount of soap will be required.

To soften water for laundry purposes when you have no rain water supply it is a good plan to draw the water three or four days before it is needed for use, and to expose it to the air. This will render it quite soft, and will make soap either entirely unnecessary, or, at any rate, will make a very small quantity of it sufficient.

Where a sewing room is not available the seamstress will find a rug of linen crash perhaps two yards square a great convenience. This may be put under the machine, sewing chair and cutting table, and will keep scraps and bits of thread from the carpet, and in turn protect delicate fabrics from the dust of the floor. It can be laundered spring and fall, and kept in service indefinitely.

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months..... 75

DISCUSS MANUAL TRAINING.

Interesting Session of the Woman's Clubs of This City.

Many ladies of our city, having expressed an interest in the subjects of Domestic Science and Manual Training and not only an interest, but a desire to know something more of their practical aspects and relation to the public schools, the Woman's Literary and Historical club took the initiative and invited all the women's clubs of the city to meet and discuss the subject. As a result of this invitation about fifty ladies assembled at the residence of Mrs. E. P. Arpin on Monday evening and an extremely interesting and beneficial program was carried out.

Two musical selections formed the beginning. These were songs rendered by Miss Reeves in her own charming manner and were very much enjoyed by everyone.

Mrs. Emma Brundage then introduced the subject of Domestic Science, giving in a forcible way the defects in our present methods of education and showing how Domestic Science and Manual training will supply just the physical and mental development to make our children better, happier, and more practical men and women.

Miss Briere followed with a discussion on the same subject, making clear how handwork, whether drawing painting, domestic science or manual training can never be a thing in itself but a part of the whole. Thought and feeling put into form and action bring out perfect harmony when these sciences of doing have their proper place in our school curriculum.

Mrs. Miller then entered a strong plea for Domestic Science and Manual training on the ground that our schools have always taken a foremost position in all progressive educational movements. A city that can afford a new forty thousand dollar high school cannot afford to be behind the times.

Mrs. Jamieson, the teacher of Domestic Science at Neenah, talked to the ladies informally for about an hour. She first told of the successful efforts of the club women of Neenah and Oshkosh in equipping rooms for Domestic Science in those cities and she then described minutely the furnishings of these kitchens, the cost of everything and the management and routine of her classes. Mrs. Jamieson's talk was extremely interesting, her long experience in the work making her an authority on all the practical workings of Domestic Science. Many ladies availed themselves of the privilege of asking questions and the answers to these resulted in a better understanding of the subject generally.

Miss McKercher then read a fine paper on Manual training, entering into the subject in such a thorough manner that it is difficult to describe any part of it and do it justice and lack of space prevents giving a full synopsis. For one thing she said "Many people have a wrong or limited idea of the scope of the work. It does not mean simply the handling of tools, but included every line of work in which the hand is a factor in obtaining knowledge."

Mrs. Natwick's paper brought out the thought that there is more demand for skilled mechanics and when Manual training is introduced into the public school work it will give the boy an opportunity to find his true vocation in life and the result will be more skilled mechanics and fewer poor professional men. Her suggestions were very sensible and to the point.

The company then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to discuss the advisability of presenting a memorial to the Board of Education stating therein their sympathy with any movement to advance the introduction of Manual training and Domestic Science and asking to co-operate with the Board in placing the work in the schools at an early date.

Mrs. G. R. Gardner was chosen chairman of the meeting. Mrs. E. B. Rossier, secretary. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Light but elegant refreshments were then served after which Miss Reeves favored the company with vocal selections. Considerable animated conversation was indulged in, after which the ladies departed for their homes feeling that a very profitable evening had been spent.

Saved her Child's Life.

"In 3 weeks our chubby little boy was changed by pneumonia almost to a skeleton" writes Mrs. W. Watkins of Pleasant City, O. "A terrible cough set in, that, in spite of a good doctor's treatment for several weeks, grew worse every day. We then used Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption and our darling was soon sound and well. We are sure this grand medicine saved his life." Millions know it's the only cure for coughs, colds and lung diseases. John E. Daly guarantees satisfaction. 50c. St. Trial bottles free.

Excursion Rates.

March 25, April 1st and 5th the Wisconsin Central will sell second class excursion tickets to points in Minnesota and North Dakota at very low rates. For rates and points to which tickets are sold apply at ticket office.

For Stomach Troubles.

"I have taken a great many different medicines for stomach trouble and constipation," says Mrs. S. Geiger of Dunkerton, Ia., but never had as good results from any as from Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets. For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

If your doorbell is out of order or a new one is needed, telephone C. M. Dougharty 386.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

By C. Edmund LaVigne.

Written for the Grand Rapids Tribune.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—George W. Paulus of Grand Rapids, who was very sick with erysipelas in this city for about two weeks, has emerged from the sick room feeling much improved in general health and strength. He resumed his studies at Kalamazoo University of Exposition during the past week. This illness interfered to some extent with the study and pleasure plans of Mr. and Mrs. Paulus, but they continue to find delight in their winter association with the life of the national capital, and they have formed numerous pleasant acquaintances here.

The public amusement patrons of Washington have been afforded one of the most elaborate scenic productions during last week and the present one that has been presented in any local theater for several seasons. The dramatic version of Gen. Wallace's widely read novel, "Ben Hur," has been staged in fascinating manner and has created remarkable interest, drawing the largest audiences of the year. It requires a train of twelve cars to transfer the equipment of scenery and properties for the play. Twelve horses for the famous chariot race, and the camels that figure in other incidents of the story make the scenes realistic. Three hundred and fifty people are employed in the performance, besides a host of electricians and mechanics. The stage of the National theatre had to be reconstructed to accommodate the presentation, and the foundation for the chariot race was laid in cement. Critics here have been thrilled and pleased with the play, and when it goes west, those readers of the Tribune who happen in the cities, or who frequent the star attractions there, will not want to miss "Ben Hur."

Myron H. McCord, formerly of Wisconsin, is likely to retain his place as marshal of Arizona, notwithstanding the recent appointment of Ben Daniels to that position by the president. Information received by the executive just before he started the commission to Mr. Daniels tended to reveal the fact that Daniels served a term in the Wyoming prison many years ago for larceny. Upon investigation the president decided to withhold Daniels' commission, hence an effort is now being made by Mr. McCord's friends to retain the latter in his office. Daniels was a rough rider and a brave man. He was nominated to succeed Mr. McCord as marshal. McCord resigned the governorship of Arizona to organize a regiment for the Spanish war. He became colonel of the regiment and last year was appointed marshal of Arizona by President McKinley. There was no objection to him by President Roosevelt, it is said, but Daniels was nominated because he had been a good soldier in the president's regiment.

Before these paragraphs are printed, the decision of President Roosevelt on the appeal of Admiral Schley will have been made public. That decision has been printed and copies are in the hands of representatives of press associations, but with the understanding that they should not be made public until Thursday morning. The quiet flip in Washington seems to indicate that the decision is somewhat adverse to Admiral Schley, but members of the cabinet today were reported to aver that the decision will meet with the approval of the country. And to meet the approval of the country it must approve of Schley.

Smallpox has at last put in an appearance in this section and there has been great scurrying on account of it. There are six cases of it reported from the hospital today. One case was discovered in the census bureau and the unfortunate was hurried away in an ambulance, while general orders soon followed from the chief clerk advising that the two thousand or more clerks of that department be vaccinated at once as a precaution against the spread of the disease. Our plate note at the dining hall was today sent into quarantine for two weeks. The office of the register of wills has been closed and fumigated. New cases are developing all about the city. Smallpox was the illness a la mode back in Wisconsin three months ago. The District is a little behind the times, though evidently getting into touch with germs that seem to be floating generally over all the east and northwest. The Washington health department is at it as about the best organized of any city in the country and the danger of an epidemic here is said to be very remote. Neighboring cities to the north have suffered severely from the disease.

Pension legislation in Congress is always interesting to many American citizens, because it personally affects large numbers of them. A bill which, if it becomes a law, will result in the abolition of at least 600 clerks from the pension bureau, an army of pension agents and also the many pension examining boards throughout the country, has been introduced in the House by Representative Corliss of Michigan. It provides that all soldiers and sailors of the civil war who have established their right to a pension under the act of 1890 shall be allowed a pension of \$12 per month. It will include all those who are now on the pension rolls under the provision of that act at a less rate than \$12 per month. It is thought this system of equal treatment to all would obviate the great dissatisfaction felt and expressed by the old soldier.

During the past week an interesting memorial was presented Congress from the federal party in the Philippine Islands. It urges that the archipelago be retained as territory of the United States and be given a liberal form of government, but not independence. The discussion of the Philippine tariff bill has proceeded quietly in the senate and will probably come to a vote next Monday. The omnibus bill passed the House with some radical amendments as did also the war tax bill providing a reduction sweep of seventy millions dollars from Uncle Sam's revenues. The repeal of the war taxes will receive strong opposition from several members of the Senate. The bill providing for a permanent census passed the Senate, but with several minor amendments added to the document as it was passed by the House. The important feature of contention between the two branches of Congress on this bill has now reduced itself practically to the salary of director. At present the head of the bureau receives \$5,000 per year. The House reduced the salary to \$5,000, and the Senate put it back up to \$7,500. If the Senate and House can agree in conference on this salary question the census is soon destined to be a permanent department of government and such clerks as are employed when the bill becomes law will be transferred into the classified service. A vigorous protest was heard in the Senate on the subject of Senate employees. During the past thirty days more than twenty extra messengers and clerks were employed at a salary of \$14.00 each per year. It was pointed out that none of these employees were for committees that had not had a meeting for eight or ten years. A committee of investigation was appointed. A bill that should be unanimously accepted in the Senate, but which will no doubt die there, has been sent over with the approval of the House and provides for the election of senators by popular vote.

The subscription fund for the entertainment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington next October has been brought up to \$200,000 and is growing daily. It represents the work of the committee in charge for the first week. A good time for the old boys in blue is assured and we hope to find some participants to the coming encampment from the vicinity of the good Wisconsin home on the river.

—A. B. Crawford, Dentist. Office in Reiland building, Grand Rapids. High grade service at reasonable fees.

Council Proceedings.

Council met in regular session Mayor Wheelan presiding. Aldermen present, Wood, Lutz, Schuman, Gross, Pratt, Lubeck, Otto, Bossert, Kellogg, Jackson, Rossier, McCarthy and Boles. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The following resolution was presented by Alderman Wood.

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, The Board of Education of the city of Grand Rapids, has by vote of two-thirds (2/3) of all its members duly adopted the following Resolution, to-wit:

RESOLVED 1. That the Board of Education of the city of Grand Rapids, of Wood county, Wisconsin, build and construct during the present year of 1902, upon the grounds donated by the city of Grand Rapids in said city for the purpose, a high school building substantially according to the plans and specifications of Chandler & Parks submitted to, approved and adopted by said Board of Education.

2. That said Board of Education for the purpose of said construction make application for and obtain a loan from the Trust Funds of the state of Wisconsin, in the sum of forty thousand (\$40,000) dollars, with interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum payable annually in advance, for the term of twenty (20) years, the principal thereof to be paid in ten (10) equal annual installments of four thousand (\$4,000) dollars each, commencing with the year 1913.

3. There is hereby levied upon all the taxable property within said city of Grand Rapids a direct annual tax in addition to all other taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such loan as it falls due and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof as the same shall become due by Section 2. of this Resolution, which tax shall be annually collected by the proper officers for the purpose of meeting such principal and interest.

AND WHEREAS, the said Board of Education has placed said resolution before this council together with a copy of its minutes showing the due passage and adoption of the same by said Board of Education, and request that this council approve its said action: Therefore.

RESOLVED 1. That the action of the Board of Education of the city of Grand Rapids in making said application for said loan is hereby approved in all things.

2. There is hereby levied upon all taxable property within said city of Grand Rapids, a direct annual tax in addition to all other taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such loan as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof as the same shall become due, which tax shall be annually collected by the proper officers for the purpose of meeting such principal and interest.

And unanimously adopted by the following vote the clerk calling the roll. Ayes—Wood, Lutz, Schuman, Gross, Pratt, Lubeck, Otto, Bossert, Kellogg, Jackson Rossier, McCarthy, and Boles. Nays—None. W. E. WHEELAN, Mayor. M. G. GORDON, City Clerk.

—There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's catarrh cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer \$100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists 75c. Hall's family pills are the best.

—One big load of dry kindling wood delivered to any part of the city for \$1.25. BADGER BOX & LUMBER CO Telephone No. 314.

THREE MONTHS Free Tuition

Three Months Free Tuition to all Students who enter the

WISCONSIN Business University, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

or any of the Toland Business Universities, at any time before March 10, 1902.

For full information concerning this liberal offer, call at the office of the University or address F. J. TOLAND, La Crosse, Wis.

The attention of those desiring an education that will enable them to secure a first class position is called to the following facts:

First—The Toland Business Universities are the only business schools that have the unqualified endorsement of business men throughout the entire Northwest.

Second—Nine out of every ten Toland graduates secure employment. Nine out of every ten of other schools are idle or filling cheap positions.

Third—Positions are secured for all students who excel.

Fourth—During the past four months there has been no time in which the demand for Toland graduates was not greater than the supply.

Fifth—Every graduate of the short-hand department of the Toland Universities is now employed.

Sixth—The Toland Universities place more graduates in positions than all other business schools in the Northwest combined.

Special offer withdrawn after March 10.

OUR FIRST TWO WEEKS EXPERIENCE

IN THE MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN GRAND RAPIDS, has been to us a source of great satisfaction.

We are more than gratified at the way the good people of the city and vicinity patronized our Clearing Sale. We have been very successful in closing out the bulk of winter goods and the broken lots left from the Mrs. Hamm stock and enables us to use the space which we so much need for our New Goods which are arriving daily. It will only be a short time now when we will be able to fill your wants in every department and it will be our aim to run a first-class store in every respect, giving the people the BEST GOODS the market affords at the very lowest prices consistent with first-class merchandise and we hope to be favored with a good share of your patronage, assuring you that we will endeavor to treat you squarely at all times.

Respectfully yours,

The Heineman Mercantile Company

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN, EAST SIDE.

Mrs. J. Hamm's Old Stand.

CHAS. S. WHITTLESEY,

Real Estate, Insurance and Loans. Notary Public.

Office over Bank of Grand Rapids, West Side.

40,000 acres of wild and improved farming lands for sale in Wood and surrounding counties.

Houses and lots for sale in the city.

HOUSES TO RENT.

FOR SALE—3,000 acres of land with 18,000,000 feet of pine and hardwood timber thereon. All within seven miles of railroad. A rare bargain, as property will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—177 acres improved farm, town of Randolph, good buildings, 70 acres clear, 70 acres young timber, \$25.00 an acre.

FOR SALE—80 acre farm, fine house and barn, town of Hansen, 10 miles from city, excellent location. Can be secured at a bargain.

FOR SALE—Two lots with fine 10-room house, good barn and woodshed, situated in desirable residence part of the city, east side.

FOR SALE—One lot with fine house, modern improvements. Good location close to business part of city, west side.

FOR SALE—One lot with fine modern residence, good barn, French St., close to business part of city.

FOR SALE—Two good farms, town of Armetta, Juneau county, 120 and 250 acres respectively. Prices and terms very reasonable. Prices, terms and full particulars furnished at my office.

C. S. WHITTLESEY, GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

CENTRALIA

...MEAT MARKET...

WEST GRAND RAPIDS.

A supply of Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats constantly on hand. Everything fresh and clean.

Reiland's East Side Market

Is also the leading trading place on the east side. Here you will find everything wanted in the meat line. FISH AND GAME in season.

N. REILAND, Prop.

A. H. DUSTIN,

Carpenter, Millwright, Contractor and Builder.

Correspondence Solicited.

BOX 52. GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

..NEW..

Harness Shop.

Across from Johnson & Hill Company's. In-building with U. S. Express office.

All New Stock.

I invite all my old customers to call and see me. Everything in the line of harnesses and repairing.

V. X. LANDRY

WOOD CO.

NATIONAL BANK.

Grand Rapids, Wis.

CAPITAL \$50,000.

SURPLUS \$20,000.

F. GARRISON, President.  
L. M. ALEXANDER, Vice Pres.  
F. J. WOOD, Cashier  
COMMENCED BUSINESS NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

DIRECTORS:

F. GARRISON  
L. M. ALEXANDER  
THOS. E. NASH  
E. ROENIUS  
F. J. WOOD

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.

All business connected with banking is earnestly solicited, and we promise prompt and careful attention to every detail. Interest paid on time deposits.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

All the latest and best styles furnished here. You run no risk as satisfaction is guaranteed to all sitters. Try him and you will look pleasant. Photo enlargements, Porcelain pictures, transparency views, etc.

O. KAURIN, PHOTOGRAPHER, WEST SIDE.

To cure a Cold in one Day. The Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

GEO. W. BAKER,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

All business intrusted to my care will have prompt and careful attention. A qualified lady assistant. Special attention given to night calls.

Telephone 313. Center St. East Side. GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

C. M. DOUGHARTY,

Electric Light and Bell Wiring.

Full line of Batteries, Electric Fans and Electrical Supplies.

Telephone 204. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

New Second Hand Store

J. SMUCKLER, PROPRIETOR.

We buy and sell everything in the line of Furniture, Stoves, Crockery, Junk, Rubbers, Hides and all kinds of Metal. We pay the highest prices and we sell at the lowest. Remember Jake Smuckler, the west side second hand man. The 4th door north of Third & Briere's next to Mrs. Lefebvre's W. River St.

NEW

SHOE SHOP.

All kinds of repairing on Boots and Shoes promptly and neatly done.

C. F. WARD,

Shop on Alder St. West Side

Patronize Home Industry

by having your work done at the

Riverside Steam Laundry.

All work guaranteed.

GEORGE BOYER, PROP.

West Side, Near Commercial House.

ALL KINDS OF

COAL

PRICES RIGHT.

E. C. KETCHUM.

TELEPHONE: Office, 164. Residence, 51.



LOCAL ITEMS.

—Telephone Parlick & Rick, number 340 for choice meats.

A girl baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nic White on the east side on Wednesday morning.

James Howlett sold a house and two lots on the east side last week to Henry Pellersels, consideration \$1,200.

—Don't forget to call on G. Bruderie, the west side shoemaker if you want the best work done in the city.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Page Tibbitts, 338 Oxford Ave., Eau Claire, Wis., Thursday, Feb. 20th, a daughter.

—Call on J. F. Moore, the west side wagonmaker for all kinds of carriage and wagon repairing and all kinds of smith work.

All the employees of the St. Paul railroad have been vaccinated during the past week by order of the head beader of the road.

Rey. Shaw's subject next Sunday morning at First Congregational church will be "What is Man?" For evening "The Hidden God."

The dates for the Grand Army encampment at Stevens Point have been fixed for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 13, 14 and 15.

Mrs. Judith Barney last week disposed of her lots and house on the west side to Wm. Kruger. Mrs. Barney intends to purchase another place.

A party of young friends surprised Miss Nellie Steib on Monday evening at her home on the west side, the occasion being the anniversary of that young lady's birthday.

At the session of the school commissioners on Thursday evening it was decided to heat the new high school by steam. This decision was arrived at after mature consideration.

—To Let—Two large rooms. Inquire at N. J. Boucher's harness shop.

Last week Jasper Schiller of Altdorf sold his farm consisting of 40 acres to Frank Wuerst, consideration \$1,100. Mr. and Mrs. Schiller expect to leave for Switzerland next fall.

There will be a special meeting of the church and congregation of the First Congregational church next Tuesday evening at 7:30. A large attendance is desired. Business important.

D. M. Huntington has had the pine trees cut from the land that he has been using as a deer park and obtained about seven thousand feet of logs thereby. The tract contained about five acres.

—Sweet cream for sale at the White Front candy kitchen.

The sawmill at Arpin, belonging to the John Arpin Lumber company, finished the cut of logs at that point last week. This about winds up the work in the lumbering line at this point and with the exception of a little scattering work nothing further will be done.

—Photographer Morternd has put in a stock of mouldings at his gallery on the east side and will keep a man to do anything in the line of picture framing that may come his way. If you have pictures to frame look over his stock of moulding before you decide.

Geo. F. Kreiger recently purchased four lots on the west side from Mrs. M. Gordon. They are located south of Kellogg's lumber yard and Mr. Kreiger intends to move his shop there as soon as the weather permits and engage in a general repair business.

—WANTED—1500 feet of good sound red tamarack logs, length 6 to 8 feet, not less than 8 inches at small end. F. W. KROGER.

Landlord Crotteau of the Lyon House is shy just three sheets from his repertoire of bed clothes as the result of having accommodated some parties from Adams county at his hostelry one night last week. The theft was discovered when the beds were being made but the culprits had then made their escape.

Henry F. Natwick of Cnabersland, Maryland, and Miss Laura Houston of this city, were married in the city of Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, February 12th. Both of the young people are well and favorably known in this section. Mr. Natwick's parents residing at Hansen, while Miss Houston was reared in this city.

During the past week Geo. N. Hill has been in Chicago where he was engaged in buying goods for the firm of Johnson & Hill company. He has selected one of the finest and largest stocks ever shown in this city and it is expected that they will soon be shipped and placed on exhibition at the company's store in this city.

—Ice cream for sale in large or small quantities at the White Front candy kitchen.

The Woman's club of Kenosha, which recently gained fame on account of its efforts to entice song birds to Kenosha, has been asked to further the movement for the protection of song birds. The club has been asked to father a bill in the Wisconsin state legislature providing for the taxing of cats to indirectly protect birds.

The hearing of Frank Hinz, which was to have been before Justice Cooper on the 19th instant, was given an adjournment for one week in accordance with the motion of the young man's attorney. Hinz is the young man who shot W. J. Moody and his own father. Both of the injured men have recovered from their wounds.

Miss Mae Eimons has been circulating a petition among the business men of this city which asks for her appointment as postmistress of the Grand Rapids postoffice. It is stated by some who profess to know that Spooner and Birch have got together, and being both St. Pauls they have adopted this method of getting back at the present incumbent.

—Reader—You will confer a lasting favor and receive a reward, if you will report the name of dealers trying to sell you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co.'s Rocky Mountain Tea. Johnson & Hill Co.

The grammar grades of Howe High school will give an entertainment at the high school building on Saturday evening, Feb. 22.

—M. A. Bogger funeral director and embalmer. Telephone number 348, residence 291. Calls attended day or night. Livery in connection.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Smart were surprised by their friends on Friday evening, the occasion being Mrs. Smart's birthday. A very pleasant evening was spent.

—Electric light fixtures and shades at C. M. Dougherty's.

On Wednesday E. L. Powell of Freedom was in the city looking over the ground with a view to starting a canning factory here. A meeting will be held at the city hall on the east side on Saturday afternoon of next week, to which farmers and business men are invited to discuss the situation.

How would you like to be the oil man? The Standard Oil company has declared a dividend of twenty per cent for the first quarter of this year, the total amount to be distributed being \$20,000,000. Of this John D. Rockefeller will receive forty per cent, or \$8,000,000. Which is not at all bad for three months of work, consisting mostly of planning what to do with the money.

—Stops the cough and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25 cents.

R. A. McDonald received his appointment as postmaster of the Centralia postoffice on Friday morning, and it is probable that he will take charge of the office on the first of March in order to avoid the confusion of accounts incident to making a change in the middle of the month. The arrival of this appointment settles for a time at least a question that had been a matter of speculation for some time past.

—Electric curling iron heaters. C. M. Dougherty.

There is some talk among the base ball fans of organizing a Wisconsin valley league for next summer that will take in Grand Rapids, Stevens Point, Marshfield, Wausau, Merrill, Tomahawk, Antigo and Rhinelander. Such a league should be self-supporting if properly handled, for the expenses would not be large for transportation. It is probable that representatives of these cities will be invited to meet in Wausau some time next month and discuss the scheme. —Wausau Herald.

—When you lack energy, do not relish your food, feel dull and stupid, after eating, all you need is a dose of Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets. They will make you feel like a new man and give you an appetite like a bear. For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

Joe Corriveau had an experience on Wednesday that would undoubtedly have made his hair stand on end had it not been for the fact that there is a bald spot on Joe's head right where the hair is supposed to stand upright in case of great mental agitation. Joe had gone into Smuckler's second hand store for some purpose or other and during his stay he noticed that one of the children was playing with some cylindrical objects on the floor. Joe picked one of the cylinders up and discovered to his amazement that it was a stick of dynamite. The proprietor's attention was called to the matter and it was found that there were six sticks of the stuff on the premises. The proprietor explained that the dynamite had been in a tub bought with some other second-hand stuff, and that he did not know of its dangerous nature. Mr. Corriveau thinks it is crowding matters just a trifle when they get to handling second-hand dynamite next door to his place of business.

**High School Notes.**

F. E. Crompton, an alumnus of the High school now agent for the C. B. Peach Book company of New York, presented the members of the High school with two fine volumes of "The Students Reference Work." These are the books that he is selling in the eastern states. The volumes are of the latest edition with events dated up to 1902. Upon receipt of the books the students immediately decided unanimously to send him a vote of thanks, which was done by one of the Seniors.

Forum program for Feb. 21.

Music.....Glee Club  
Declaration.....Ethel Nisson  
Optional.....Mam e Daly

Debate

Resolved, that since the U. S. is to build and operate a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans that the Panama route is more preferable than the Nicaragua route.

Affirmative.....Earle Brennan  
Negative.....Herman Hanson  
Earle Quinn.....Susie Grainger  
Reading.....Ethel Kelley  
Topic.....Paul Swain  
Essay.....Floy Quinn

Several of the members of the Forum attended the special programme given by the Columbia Literary society on the west side last Friday evening. The programme was well rendered and west side people deserve credit for it.

Miss Jamieson, teacher in Domestic Science at Neenah visited school Monday afternoon. In the evening she gave a talk in the High school building to four of the Women's clubs who met there.

The members of the Grammar room will give an entertainment Saturday evening Feb. 22 at the High school. All are invited to come. Admission 10 cents.

The Juniors gave a lantern slide entertainment Thursday evening which proved a success financially, there being a full house.

Mr. Falchs had charge of the Physics class on Monday owing to the fact that Mr. Hambrecht was not with us.

Mr. Davis an agent representing a heating apparatus firm of Chicago was a visitor Thursday morning.

The Theory and Art class began work on Monday, to last the next twelve weeks.

The Seniors adopted a Latin class motto at the last meeting.

—The sky looks bluer, the sun shines brighter, a feeling of youth and strength creeps over the soul after taking Rocky Mountain Tea made by the Madison Medicine Co. 35c at Johnson & Hill Co.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Ray Love of Merrill visited his parents in the city over Sunday.

Hon. F. A. Cady and wife of Marshfield were in the city on Wednesday.

Frank Botes and wife of Nekeosa were in the city shopping on Monday.

J. J. Phillips spent a few days last week in Marshfield visiting with friends.

August Wagner of Nekeosa was in the city on Monday visiting with friends.

Peter Huber, one of Nekeosa's merchants, was in the city on Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Peter McCauley was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Peter Doyle at Medford, this week.

Capt. A. C. Martin of Marshfield transacted business at the court house on Wednesday.

Michael Dolan, who has had quite a siege of sickness, was out for the first time on Tuesday.

Fred Price was home from Green Bay a few days the first part of the week visiting his mother.

Martin Pily, the Arpin storkeeper and cheesemaker, was in the city between trains on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. P. Hiles and daughter Kittie, of Dexterville, were in the city on Wednesday.

Attorney George L. Williams of Milwaukee was in the city the fore part of the week on business.

Ex-Congressman Lyman E. Barnes of Appleton transacted legal business in the city during the week.

Mrs. D. J. Arpin left on Wednesday for Pasadena, California, where she expects to remain several weeks.

S. R. Rogers of Loyal was in the city the latter part of the week visiting Mrs. N. E. Eimons and family.

Chas. Plumb and F. C. Eckelberry of Marshfield spent a few hours in the city Thursday, taking in the sights.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lynch left on Monday for Milwaukee where Mr. Lynch attended the session of lumbermen.

Mrs. Guy Getts returned the first of the week from Wausau where she had been visiting her mother, Mrs. Frank Babcock.

Mrs. Wesley King of Stevens Point returned to her home on Thursday, after a two weeks visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McFarland and Mrs. A. L. Fontaine were in Milwaukee this week attending the Eastern Star convention.

Miss Maude Akey returned Monday night from Janesville where she had been the past week visiting with relatives and friends.

Miss Anna Jaeger who has been employed at the candy kitchen, left on Sunday for her home at Wausau to be gone until spring.

A. H. Barr, superintendent of the box factory, departed on Saturday for Oshkosh where he expects to receive medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Witter, who had been visiting relatives at Rockford, Ill., and also cities in this state, returned home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Benlah Biron was confined to her bed the fore part of the week with an attack of tonsillitis. She is considerably better at this writing.

Doctor and Mrs. D. A. Teller left on Monday for Chicago expecting to be absent a week. They were accompanied by their niece, Jeanette Muir.

Mrs. August Sutor of Marshfield was a visitor at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Laramie on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Messrs. Dominick Reiland and John Cepres accompanied by Misses Elmore Slattery and Jennie Berard spent Sunday at the Slattery home in Rudolph.

Martin Bever, who is now located at Kennan, was in the city a short time on Saturday while on his way home to Sherry to spend Sunday with his mother.

Mrs. H. F. Frisbie and son F. C. of Wild Rose were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie McMillan last week. Mrs. Frisbie is a sister of Mrs. McMillan.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gussel departed on Monday for Stevens Point where they will make their future home. Mr. Gussel having sold his farm on the Plover road.

Private advice received from Harry Miller state that he is within a short distance of New York and that he expected to be on hand on Saturday to see Prince Henry land.

A. J. Hasbrouck has been quite ill during the past week with pneumonia. He was recovering from an attack of the grip when a relapse occurred, and he has since been very sick.

Col. B. E. Parker arrived in the city Thursday evening. Mr. Parker is one of the head moguls in the lodge of Independent Foresters and he was here in the interest of that organization.

Miss Maud Shaw left on Tuesday for Hartland where she intended to visit with friends for a time. Hartland was the family's home before coming here and they have many friends there.

George M. Hill returned on Thursday from his trip to West Baden, where he had been for the benefit of his health. He is considerably improved in health and shows the change in his features.

The Messrs. W. F. and C. F. Kellogg and Edward Lynch attended the Retail Lumbermen's convention which convened at Milwaukee Tuesday. W. F. Kellogg was elected one of the directors of the Hoe Hoo association.

Dr. Ridgman and Geo. Corriveau returned on Saturday from Hudson, where they had been during the week. Among the invalids at the Sanatorium there is George N. Wood, whom the doctor reports appears to be much improved in health.

Chas. Duncan departed the first of the week for Lake Mills, the scene of his boyhood days, which he has not visited for over thirty years. Mr. Duncan expects to be gone about six weeks and will visit the Soldier's home at Waupaca on his return home.

J. E. Cooley of Grand Rapids spent a few days in this city the past week. He purchased the presses and type of the defunct Weekly Catalyst and had the same packed and shipped to Grand Rapids where he soon expects to launch a newspaper.—Chilton Times.

George Huntsinger, traveling salesman for the Marshfield Bedding company, was in the city on Monday interviewing the customers of the company. Mr. Huntsinger reports that the company started up in their new factory on Monday morning, and that everything was running except the excelsior mill, which would be in operation by the latter part of the week.

**Society and Club Notices.**

The M. W. K. club will meet next Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. W. A. Peterson.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church of east side will meet next Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Wales.

The Travel class will meet on Tuesday with Mrs. Ramsay at the residence of F. MacKinnon on the west side.

The Woman's Club will meet next Monday evening with Mrs. T. A. Lipke.

The Historical and Literary society will meet on Monday evening with Mrs. Charlotte Renne.

The Ladies Aid society of the First Congregational church of the west side will meet Wednesday with Mrs. E. C. Rossier.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church, west side, will meet on Wednesday evening with Mrs. Herbert Kellogg.

**Will Have Waterworks.**

Pittsville Pilot: The common council has ordered an election on the proposition to bond the city of Pittsville for \$5000 for the purpose of putting in a system of water works. Mr. I. E. Phillee of Grand Rapids was over and gave the Mayor and Aldermen some good points, also furnished the council with reliable figures to start on. He estimates that we can put in a good system with a gas engine and pump with a capacity of throwing 600 gallons per minute and an eight inch water main up to the corner of 2d Ave. and Main street and from there to the corner of 2d Ave. and Monroe street for less than \$4000. This pump under 120 lbs., pressure will furnish three streams through a two and one-half hose and nozzle reduced to one inch, eighty feet high continuously. This water main will be seven feet under ground and will be provided with four or more hydrants located at suitable points for use and Mr. Phillee advises us after the plant is in, you can build, say one block additional per year for from \$250 to \$300 per block of 300 feet. The pump is large enough for a town eight or ten times the size of Pittsville.

She was sitting up with a sick man. No professional nurse was she, Simply sitting up with her love-sick lover, Giving him Rocky Mountain Tea. —Johnson & Hill Co.

**Bucklin's Arnica Salve.**

The best and most famous compound in the world to conquer aches and kill pains. Cures cuts, heals burns, and bruises, subdues inflammation, masters piles. Millions of boxes sold yearly. Works wonders in boils, ulcers, felons and skin eruptions. It cures or no pay. 25c at John E. Daly's.

**Millions Put to Work.**

The wonderful activity of the new century is shown by an enormous demand for the world's best worker's. Dr. King's new life pills. For constipation, sick headache, biliousness, or any trouble of stomach, liver or kidneys they're unrivaled. Only 25c at John E. Daly's.

**Taken Up.**

Came to my place on the Plover road three miles northeast of the city, one large black and white dog, half shepherd, four white feet. Can have same by calling, proving property and paying for this notice. CARL MILLER.

—FOR SALE CHEAP—Two houses and six lots on west side. Will sell in bunch or separate. Two story houses. GUS NEIMAN. 4t

**ICE CREAM**  
Prices for 1902.

No. 1 Brick Ice Cream \$1.50 per gallon. All flavors.  
No. 1 Bulk Ice Cream, \$1.25 per gallon.  
Cream on sale every Sunday commencing Feb. 23 at  
**G. W. DAVIS**  
Ice Cream Parlors.

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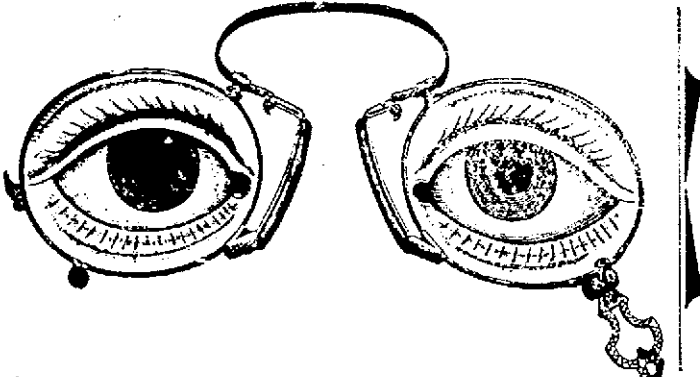
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### Defects in Eyesight



Can be corrected by having your eyes fitted accurately to a pair of glasses by J. R. CHAPMAN. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

### Straws Show which Way the Wind Blows



and by the same token the increase in our sales shows that the people know when good value, reasonable prices and guaranteed satisfaction can be obtained.

## KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.,

—YARDS AT—

East Grand Rapids, West Grand Rapids, Nekeosa.

### People who are Particular

What They Eat always insist upon having  
**Dewey, Victoria or Sunbeam Flour.**  
Bread made from it retains all the elements of the wheat that goes to make brain and strength and has a delicious wheat flavor that is all its own. Sold by all grocers. If not at yours, write the mill.

## Grand Rapids Milling Co.

### Buy A Range with a Record..

**WE** sold over Fifty Quick Meal and Bement Ranges last year. All testify to their high grade and good cooking qualities.

### Garland Stoves

are known all over the world, they need no recommendation.

### Stransky Granite & Nickel Plated ware

will furnish a house to the Queens taste.

### NASURY PAINT

has been on the market here for fifteen years and is still in the lead. We also sell White Lead, Oil, Varnish and anti-kalsomine.

### Paint Brushes, Bicycles, and Clothes Wringers are some of our leaders.

REMEMBER that we have the largest and most complete tin and plumbing shop in the county. Our prices are always right and work guaranteed.

## CENTRALIA HDW. CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

### HIRZY The Optician

Is prepared to correct any defects in your vision that you may be suffering from. The latest approved methods are used testing the eyes and he will always

### Test Eyes Free

So that you run no chances in going to him. Often a slight defect will, if allowed to run, lead to something worse that cannot be corrected. Call at once.

## A. P. HIRZY,

Grand Rapids, Wis.

### CLARK MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

**PILE**  
CUTLER'S COMBINED TREATMENT CURE  
Is the only cure that combines freedom from pain, treatment and CURES. One month's treatment \$1.00. Sold by all druggists or by mail on receipt of price to CLARK MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

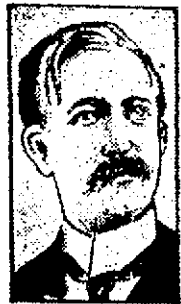
**CURES IN 3 TO 5 DAYS.**  
No. 1—For Men, in 3 days.  
No. 2—For Women, in 5 days.  
No. 3—For Women, in 5 days.  
SAFE AND SURE.  
CURE GUARANTEED.  
Send for treatise.  
Sold by all Druggists, or sent on receipt of price by CLARK MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Yellow stains in either timber or wood are an inclination of dry rot and are regarded as an injury to the wood.



# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## Fads in Schools a Necessity.



Acquisition of knowledge is the popular definition of education. The new education does not ignore the value of knowledge by any means, but it does shift the emphasis. Our attitude toward school fads will be determined by our definition of education. If the "three R's" are the chief end of education, the fads are a waste of time. If education is mental and spiritual power, as the best educators are now saying, the fads are indispensable.

A child reared on arithmetic, old-fashioned geography and the A B C method of education is apt to be mentally starved and lean. Drawing, color work, "hand pies," music, manual training and constructive work, however simple, seize the innermost interest of the child.

That there are educational dangers from "fads" is not denied. First, because in the hands of impulsive educational reformers the fad is likely to be overdone. For an ideal system it requires ideal teaching. Our normal school course ought to be three or even four years, instead of two.

Children who must be at work at 12 years old have no time for fads. Level the conditions up to the ideal standards of education. Any fight against fads should be a fight, not for their abolition, but for their proper modification and for their increased effectiveness in public education. R. A. WHITE, D. D.

## Progress of Women.

We do not assume that all women desire the ballot. All women do not desire any one good thing. There are some who desire no good thing at all. There are others who are not seeking the very best in any relation of life. If we had waited for a majority of the women of our nation to demand higher education, when do you suppose the doors of our colleges would have been opened to them?

Direct results have been predicted at every step of radical progress. When women first enjoyed higher education, the cry went out that the home would be destroyed. But the schools were opened, and women entered them, and it has been discovered that the intelligent woman makes a wiser mother, a better housekeeper and a much more desirable companion, friend and wife than a woman whose intellectual horizon is narrowed by the circuit of embroidery and the minutiae.

When coeducation was first tried, men thought they would easily carry off the honors, but soon they learned their mistake. That experience gave to men a better opinion of woman's intellectual ability. The larger intellectual powers of women and the greater financial independence of women have tended to elevate the home. There is nothing in liberty which can harm either man or woman; there is nothing in justice which can work against the best good of humanity. ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

## Work that Convicts Might Do.

The roads of the State need improving. Under proper control and direction the convicts could do the work. Is there any reason why they should not be so employed? The men must be housed, fed and clothed, all of which costs money, which must be supplied by the taxpayers. Is there any more effective way of making returns to the taxpayers than in the permanent improvement of the public roads?

## FIRST LESSONS.

Young Sailor Forcefully Taught Economy and Respect for Superiors.

The first two lessons on board ship are, perhaps, obedience and the learning to keep things "shipshape." In accomplishing the latter task, there must be no waste. Economy is as requisite as order. A writer who calls himself "a Yankee sailor" tells in his reminiscences, entitled "On Many Seas," the story of his introduction to marine discipline. He says:

My first job was to scrub the brass work about the wheel and screw-steering. The steamer being new, there was a deal of work to do about the rigging, which had stretched all out of shape on the passage from Fairhaven to New York.

On this, my first day, they had been setting up the lower rigging, and the decks were very much littered, when the mate ordered me to "sweep up."

First, I went round and gathered up a handful of "shakings," that is, odds and ends of rope yarns, and with them a brand-new piece of inch-and-a-half manilla rope, about six or seven feet long, which had been cut off for some purpose. Supposing this to be of no value where there was such an abundance of rope of all sorts, I carelessly threw it overboard.

The mate was on the poop, and hearing the splash, looked to see what had caused it. Down he came on the main-deck, and asked me who had thrown the piece of rope overboard.

"I did," said I; and then I got a lecture on economy so emphatic, and so punctuated with abusive epithets, that I have never forgotten it.

He told me I was the most useless fool he had ever come across, in a long and varied career, and threatened to throw me overboard at the rope. When the signal was at its height, the captain came over the gangway.

"What's the matter, Mr. Johnson?" he asked.

"Oh, this boy's made a good beginning!" was the scornful reply.

"Why, what has he done?"



From the standpoint of the convicts, would it not be better morally and physically to employ them out of doors than within penitentiary walls, and in hard occupations rather than those more or less sedentary? By dividing them into squads of from ten to twenty men each the danger of conspiracies and the evils incident to wholesale and miscellaneous keeping would be lessened.

In the absence of a legislative appropriation providing for a system of State roads, details of convicts might be made to counties under a lease system, the counties bidding for the labor, as private parties do now. It seems to me the plan could be worked out in all details and would be highly advantageous. I presume the employees at the penitentiary would be opposed to this plan because it would mean more hard work for them and increased responsibility, but if our legislators and executive want to distinguish themselves it seems to me that here is a magnificent opportunity.

P. BENJAMIN.

## Prevalence of Smallpox.

That smallpox is alarmingly prevalent in many States must be evident to all who read the newspapers. Statistics show that during the year 1901 the number of cases in the middle West increased over 900 per cent, the plague becoming more widely spread than at any time since the great seven years' pandemic of 1870 to 1885.

Little is known of the first cause of this malignant disease, but nowadays it occurs only by the infection being conveyed from one person to another. Smallpox contagion exceeds in virulence that of any other malady. The infectious principle resides in the fluid contents of the sores and in the crusts resulting from their desiccation, and probably it is contained in all the fluids of the body. Moreover, it pervades the emanations from the person, so it may be contracted without actual contact with the one infected. The volatile contagium may extend to a considerable distance, it having been known to cross a stream of water, nearly half a mile wide, and when attached to articles of clothing, merchandise, paper money, etc., it is very energetic and persistent. The disease is probably more intensely contagious during the vesicular stage of eruption, but it is communicable at all periods of its course. It may also be carried from one person to another without the person who carries it himself suffering from an attack.

The period of incubation is usually thirteen days, although in rare cases the time may be shorter. The symptoms are ushered in with a chill, this being followed by high fever, great weakness, vomiting, severe headache and pain in the back. Then the little red eruption appears, first upon the face and head and a few hours later upon the body. A much so-called smallpox isn't smallpox at all, and doubtless many persons showing various similar symptoms have been needlessly exposed to contagion by being hurried away to isolation hospitals by ignorant health authorities. Smallpox is

"Only thrown half a coil of new rope overboard so far. I don't know what he'll do before he gets the decks cleared up."

"I did not," said I, coming forward. "I only threw over a little piece. I didn't suppose it was good for anything, or I wouldn't have done it."

The mate looked daggers at me, and the captain said, so sternly that I never forgot it:

"Let me tell you something, boy. Never contradict an officer; never speak unless you are spoken to, and always say 'sir' to your superiors or you'll get into trouble."

Those were my lessons two in one day.

## THE OLDEST IRONMASTER.

Christopher Zug, One of Pittsburgh's Remarkable Citizens.

Had Christopher Zug, the oldest iron manufacturer in the United States, not been stricken with blindness four years ago, it is believed that he would have rounded the century mark. As it was, he died recently, at the age of 95. His son, now 70, continues the family business, which is one of the most prosperous in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

Christopher Zug was an eccentric individual. Born on a farm, he located in Pittsburgh in early youth and drove an expressman's cart on the national pike. In 1846 he formed a partnership with some other Pittsburghers and engaged in the iron business—the pioneer of that industry which has given the Smoky City its great wealth and population. The plant is still in operation, having earned a fortune for several persons beside Zug. The latter was proud of the fact that his company never joined a combine. Though he had for twenty years been out of active business, not a move was made by his concern without his advice and



a comparatively rare disease, and in the ordinary course of his medical practice not one physician in a hundred ever comes in contact with a genuine case. This being true, whatever the average doctor may know regarding this dread malady has been learned from books or imparted by some medical college instructor who himself, perhaps, has no knowledge gained from actual experience in its treatment. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that mistakes in diagnosis are frequent. Even health officials in large cities, who see cases of the disease frequently, are at times unable in its incipency or early stages to distinguish it from measles, or from the eruption that often occurs as a result of large and repeated doses of medicines that are sometimes taken by persons without the knowledge of the physician.

That smallpox is a loathsome disease all admit, and that vaccination is almost a certain preventive is very generally admitted by medical men and medical authorities. To be sure, not every one who has been vaccinated is immune, neither is every one who has had an attack of the disease. The writer personally knew a gentleman who died from smallpox who had been twice severely afflicted with the disease, and who was very badly scarred from the previous attacks.

The fact remains, however, that vaccination will prevent contagion in nearly every case, and when smallpox occurs after successful vaccination it is much less severe and the death rate is proportionately diminished. From proper vaccination, with reliable virus no trouble or danger is likely to arise; then it would seem to be the duty of every one to be successfully vaccinated.

E. C. SWEET, M. D.

## What Makes a City Great.

The truly great city is the city of great men, for that means great capacity in all directions. That city must be the truly greater city—greater in the sense of better—which possesses the best men. Where men are of the highest type of manhood, morally, intellectually and physically, the institutions which they make and manage come most naturally to be the greatest of their kind, and the city of which they are a part is great because of them.

Next to men I should place means. All the men in the world could build neither a good nor a great city without money. It is the power for good or bad. In the hands of truly great men, of honest men, the results that may be obtained to the goodness and greatness of a modern city are almost beyond conception.

Because of the influence of money, the status of a city's financial institutions is of grave importance in estimating its claim to true greatness. The high standing of its banks, and the integrity of its trust companies, are not only important, they are absolutely necessary. The greatest financial institutions of a country center in the cities where money circulates most freely, and establish there the money markets of the world.

Perhaps the first feature that makes a city really great in the eyes of the world is its population. But numbers, however large, can never make a city truly great. The manner in which the people are governed is much more important; and great men are the true foundation stones of all great cities. Through them come high religious ideas, and institutions of true learning and broad charity; and through them is good government obtained. The greater and better the men, the greater and better the city.

THOMAS C. PLATT,  
United States Senator from New York.

co-operation and in his last years he was frequently driven to his office to confer with his partners. To the last his health was remarkable. At 88 he could mount the most spirited horse in Pittsburgh and ride four miles.

It was said that Mr. Zug was the bugbear of some of the social leaders of Pittsburgh. He hadn't a spark of malice in his composition, but he did have a habit of chucking when the social doings of people were referred to in his hearing, and an account in his presence of the pretensions of this family or that was as likely as not to be commented on by him with a reference to the time when the head of the family drove a wagon on the national pike or whipped up a mule on the canal tow-path or worked in some other humble capacity.

## Caustic Politicities.

A certain society woman who had taken offense at Harry Lehr on some trivial ground undertook to humiliate him in the presence of some fashionable friends. She waited for her opportunity, and then remarked, with a sneer:

"Mr. Lehr, will you please send a case of wine to our house? We are all anxious to help you along, you know."

"Same as last?" queried Mr. Lehr, calmly.

"If you please."

The Squire of Dames turned to his valet. "Make a note of some wine for Mrs. X," he said. "One dozen sherry—dollar ninety-five." — New York Times.

## Tongue and Taste.

The tongue is divided into three regions of taste, the first of which is chiefly sensible to pungent and acid tastes, the middle portion to sweets or bitters, while the back is confined to the flavors of roast meats, butter, oils and rich and fatty substances.

## Men Dye More than Women.

A New York druggist said recently that according to his experience men use hair dyes to a much greater extent than women.

## THE BROOKLYN'S LOOP WAS

NOT A MARKER FOR THIS.

THE much discussed loop of the Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago was a minor matter compared with the loops and evolutions of war ships propelled by sails in the days prior to steam navigation. The drawing given herewith is copied by the Toledo Blade from the United States Military Magazine, for November, 1890—a periodical published for a few years in Philadelphia. Mr. George A. Chase, of Toledo, has the bound volume for 1829 and 1849 which he kindly loaned for the purposes of this article.

The diagram is of the action between the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Rainbridge, and the British frigate Java, Capt. Lambert. This fierce sea fight occurred on Wednesday, December 30, 1812, in the Atlantic, off the coast of Brazil. The wind was from the northeast, and the arrow in the diagram shows its direction as to the vessels. The action began at 2:10 p. m. The position of the two frigates was broadside on, as represented in the lower left-hand corner of the diagram. The course of each vessel is shown, and their relative positions at the various critical points of the engagement, until the surrender of the Java, at 5:25 p. m., when their positions were as given at the right-hand top of the diagram. Of course, in the various evolutions, the wind was the only motive power.

This being the case, the efforts of the old-time fighters were largely directed to destroying the masts and sails of the enemy's vessel—which, if the effort were successful, put her at the mercy of the other—and to getting into such a position that all of the guns on one side could be trained on the enemy's deck from one end, thus raking it from stern to stern with a hail of missiles, and disabling more men at one broadside than could be done in any other way. The diagram shows that Rainbridge was the better sailor, for he maneuvered the Constitution into such a position with regard to the Java no less than five times during the fight, while the British did not secure that advantage even once over the Yankee ship.

The destructive effect of this raking fire on the Java's decks is clearly

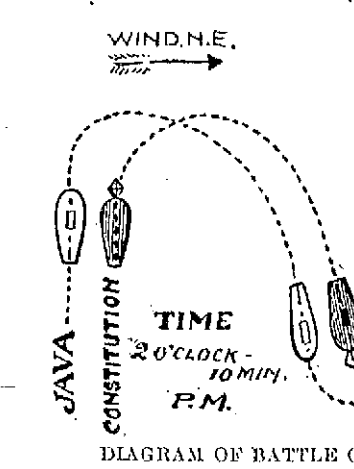
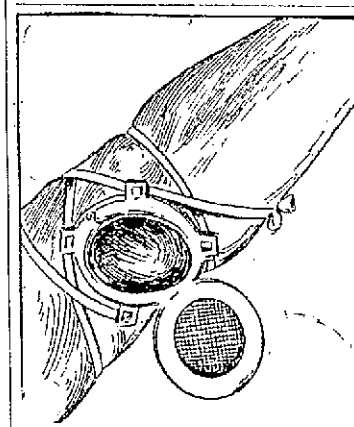


DIAGRAM OF BATTLE OF CONSTITUTION AND JAVA.

## SHIELD FOR WOUNDS.

Invention Which Will Likewise Protect Bolts and Cartridges.

The purpose of the invention shown in the illustration is to provide a shield for attachment to a surgical splint or to be used in connection with plaster of paris or other form of bandage for the treatment and protection of wounds, and also for the care of bolts, cartridges and the like. In the case of a severe flesh wound it is not desirable to remove the splints at each treatment, and it is the office of this shield to facilitate access to the wound direct. With its



PROTECTOR FOR BOLTS AND CARTRIDGES.

It is possible to prevent contact of the sore part with anything liable to injure or bruise it in any manner, and there is no danger of dislodging a small plaster or cloth laid over the wound. The cut shows the device attached to the arm to protect a boil, with straps to bind it on the arm. The protecting cover is thrown back to expose the interior for treatment. A latch is provided to hold the cover in a closed position after treatment. In case of body wounds the straps may be replaced by strips of adhesive plaster, which are laced through the eyelets and fastened to the skin. Edward Shears, of Lakota, N. D., is the inventor.

## SHE TOUCHED A CHINAMAN.

Bad Instead of the Expected Good Luck Resulted from the Encounter.

It is a very common superstition that to rub the hump of a cripple's back is sure to bring good luck. In some parts of the country women believe good fortune may be assured by touching a Chinaman while passing him on the street, and the women of New Orleans seem to have gone daft on the subject. Of course they endeavor to create the impression that they do it playfully, but they never neglect an opportunity to touch an oriental as they pass him. A young girl at one of the railroad sta-

shown by the losses on board the British frigate. There were 60 killed, and 101 wounded, out of a crew of 400, while the Constitution lost but 9 killed and 25 wounded—among the latter being Commodore Rainbridge himself, who was shot twice during the engagement, but pluckily kept at his post until the victory was won.

The effect of the American fire upon the rigging of the Java was no less remarkable. When the British commander struck his flag, his vessel had not a single spar standing, and floated, an unmanageable wreck, upon the sea. The British fire damaged the Constitution's sails very much, but fortunately none of her spars was cut. The prisoners and their personal effects were removed to the Constitution and the Java was blown up.

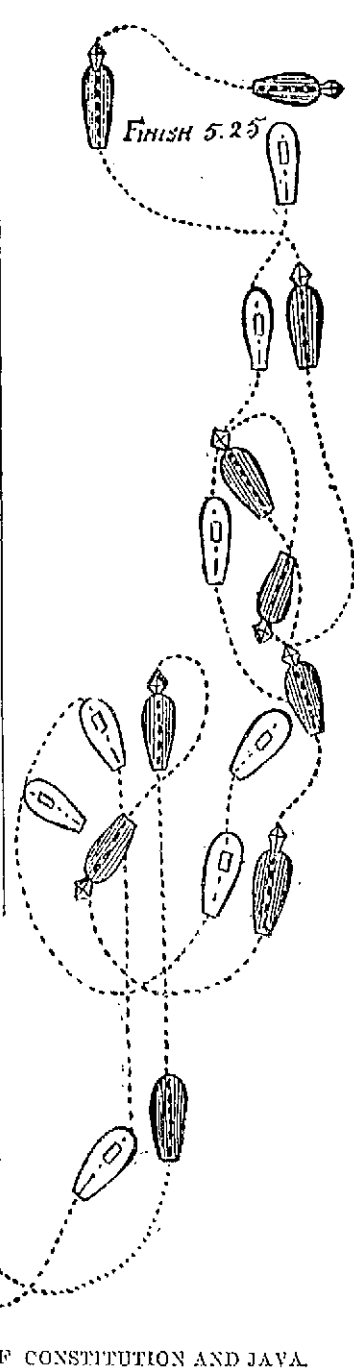


DIAGRAM OF BATTLE OF CONSTITUTION AND JAVA.

tions a few evenings ago figured in a rather embarrassing incident on account of her ambition and her effort to touch a Chinaman. The oriental had drifted into the station and was evidently bent on an out-of-town trip, and he was going at a rather rapid rate, probably fearing that he would miss his train. As soon as the girl spied him she jumped up and made a quick dash, evidently for the purpose of crossing the Chinaman's path at a certain point and just brushing him as he passed. Here is probably where she made a mistake. At any rate either the girl or the Chinaman erred. Both were walking rapidly and each seemed to be indifferent to the course of the other. She touched the Chinaman all right, and if the good luck incident to the act of touching is measured by the vigor and force of the touch good fortune ought to shower on her whole family. It was a fierce collision. The girl was embarrassed, and from the capers cut by the Chinaman he evidently thought a freight train had struck him. Yes, indeed, this business of touching a Chinaman is a regular fad now, and if you see a girl rushing wildly and aimlessly down the street, watch her and see if she doesn't brush the clothes of a Mongolian gently in passing.

## Too Much for Him.

The other day a young man was presented to Senator Hanna who wanted a subordinate place in the army. The Senator saw to it that his application was properly filed. Nothing was heard of the application or the young Irishman for several days, until he sent his card through the doorkeeper of the Senate. Senator Hanna promptly responded, and with his customary democratic frankness, inquired:

"Well, how's everything with you, Dugan?"

"I'm in trouble," said the would-be soldier. "I got through the physical examination all right, but they've downed me on the catechism." — Chicago Tribune.

**Suicide in the French Army.**  
The French Militaire publishes statistics showing that cases of suicide are very frequent in the French army, more so perhaps than in any other European force. Among every 1,000 deaths in the army from all causes, no less than an average of 50 (in 1896 exactly 50, and in 1897 51) are caused by self-destruction; while in every 100,000 men on the rolls of the army no less than an average of 27 commit suicide every year. Among the colonial troops the number is even higher.

Some people are very impressive; they impress you as great clumps.



Mother drilling Teddy for his first party—And now, darling, what is a greedy boy? Teddy—A boy who wants everything I want.

Caustic Minnie—I sent some verses to that magazine, but I don't think the editor read them at all. Snook—Ah! they were accepted, were they?—Philadelphia Press.

"It is said that a November fog costs London \$250,000 a day." "That's funny." "What's funny?" "That both the fog and the money should be mist." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I am told," said the friend, "that the manager you have left was paying you a fabulous salary?" "No," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes; "not fabulous; imaginary." — Washington Star.

Mr. Marmaduke Jenkins—Well, old boys will be old boys, Mrs. Jenkins. Mrs. Marmaduke Jenkins—Oh, no; no; you mean that old boys will keep on trying to be young boys.—Detroit Free Press.

Short Italians: Old Boarder—What's for breakfast? Hope not ham and eggs again. Waitress—No, sir, not ham and eggs this morning. Old Boarder—Thank the stars! What is it? Waitress—Only ham.—Tit-Bits.

The Bride—John, do you know anything about high balls? "Why, er, y-yes'm." "Then I wish you would cook several for my husband's dinner. I heard him tell a friend that he dearly loved them." —Life.

"Yes, I've got a little money put away," said the talkative speculator; "I've managed to get in on the ground floor once or twice." "Me, too," whispered the burglar, who sat next to him in the train; "snake!" — Philadelphia Press.

Mamma—For goodness sake, Elsie, why are you shouting in that disgraceful fashion? Why can't you be quiet like Willie? Elsie—He has to be quiet, the way we're playing. He's pupa coming home late, and I'm you.—Philadelphia Press.

The Honest Newsboy.—Suspicious Customer—Has this paper got the news of the latest revolution in South America? Newsboy—I'll be honest with you, mister. It's got all 'cep'tin' what's broke out in the last fifteen minutes.—Chicago Tribune.

"Why did 'on resign from your club?" he asked. "Oh, they were so absurdly particular," she replied. "How?" "Why, the chairman wouldn't let me talk just because some one else was talking—as if that made any difference." — Chicago Post.

Suspense: "Been hunting to-day?" "Yes," said the amateur, with the wild apprehensive look in his eye. "Have you shot anything?" "I don't know yet. I'm waiting for the rest of the party to get into camp, so that we can call the roll." — Washington Star.

Margaret—Matrimony is not all that it is cracked up to be. Edith—How can you say such things, Margaret? Why, there is Carrie Wintergreen. She was married only a year ago, and now she is divorced, with such lovely allusions! — Boston Transcript.

Her Explanation.—"Do you mean to say that a physical wreck as he is gave you that black eye?" asked the magistrate. "Sure, your honor, he wasn't a physical wreck till after he gave me the black eye," replied the complaining wife.—Tit-Bits.

A father, fearing an earthquake in the region of his home, sent his two boys to a distant friend until the peril should be over. A few weeks after the father received this letter from his friend: "Please take your boys home and send down the earthquake."

His Hope: "I hope," said the serious man, "that you haven't been betting on the races." "I hope so, too," said the young man with the red necktie and the restless eye; "I hope I will wake up tomorrow and find out that the whole thing was a wild dream. But there's no use hoping." — Washington Star.

Easy Indifference.—"Why did we arrive late and leave before the opera was over?" asked the youngest daughter; "it was very enjoyable." "Of course it was," answered Mrs. Camrox, "but, my dear, we had to show people that we didn't care whether we got our money's worth or not." — Washington Star.

Her Taste for Charity.—"And so you are doing charity work in the slums, Mrs. Naggerson? It's so lovely of you to take an interest in those poor people." "Yes, I enjoy the work very much. Nearly all the women down there have domestic troubles that they tell me all about." — Chicago Record-Herald.

The Old Story.—The second course of the table d'hôte was being served. "What is this leathery stuff?" demanded the corpulent diner. "That, sir, is fillet of sole," replied the waiter. "Take it away," said the corpulent diner, "and see if you can't get me a nice, tender piece of the upper, with the buttons removed." — Tit-Bits.

He Had Been Imprisoned: "There is no doubt," said the student of law, "that many people have been imprisoned, although innocent of any crime." "I know that by sad experience." "You don't say so? Let's have the story." "There's no story to it. I merely had the bad luck to be drawn on several juries that were locked up over night." — Washington Star.

## BABCOCK.

On Monday p. m. the teacher and pupils of the primary department had quite a scare. Miss Akey, the teacher was about to begin a recitation when she noticed that one of the little boys, Walter Reinhold, had dropped over in his seat. On investigation she found that the little fellow was in an unconscious condition. A carriage was ordered to take him home as soon as he should recover. Meanwhile Miss Akey worked over him and in about ten minutes he came to but was very weak and sick. The carriage arrived and the teacher helped remove him to his home. On her return she was much surprised to find four more of the little folks suffering, undoubtedly from some colored candy they had eaten at noon.

"Smith" is a common name and a casual observer, glancing over the Woodland register noticed that during the past week the following "Smiths" have registered there. S. B. Smith, and E. M. Smith, Milwaukee; D. H. Smith, Sparta; C. O. Smith, Jefferson; and John Smith, Nekeosa. Besides all these, John Smith, a regular boarder did not register.

D. H. Smith of Sparta has been in this village for the past few days. Mr. Smith makes this his headquarters while looking after the interests of the McCormick Co. in Armenia, Daly, Miner, Finley and other outlying districts. In company with Grover Stout he made a long drive on Monday, touching Armenia and Miner on the way.

August Haas, living a few miles southwest of town, died on Friday, Feb. 14 of tumor. The funeral services took place here on Sunday, a large number of relatives, friends and neighbors accompanying the body to its last resting place.

A queer coincidence, if such it may be, occurred, when, during the past week, I. J. Elwood of Beltrami, Minn., F. K. Elwood of St. Anthony, Mo., and F. D. Elwood of Elma, Ia., made a business trip to Babcock. Surely the states were well represented.

John J. O'Keilly, who has been suffering from an attack of rheumatism for the past two weeks was taken to the hospital at Tomah on Saturday where he will undergo a course of treatment by Dr. Simonson.

John Smith, while helping Wm. Stout pack ice Wednesday, slipped and struck his side on the corner of a large cake of ice. Mr. Smith is able to be around but the injury is very painful.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Stevens who lived over the high school room have moved to Minneapolis. Mr. Stevens resigned his position here in the round house to accept another up there.

On account of services being held in the Catholic church on Wednesday evening, the regular program of the Lyceum was postponed until Thursday evening.

Prin. Clark W. Jenkins paid a visit on Saturday last to his Alma Mater, the Stevens Point Normal. Mr. Jenkins was a member of the graduating class of '01.

Frank Downing of Dexter ville, who has been spending a couple of weeks in the metropolis came up Wednesday night. He went from here to his home.

A. A. Thomson, state inspector of graded schools, made his professional visit to our schools on Tuesday. He reports the schools to be in very good condition.

Mrs. August Rege of Sparta who has been making an extended visit here with her sister Mrs. F. Schultz, departed for her home on Monday.

Misses Laura Emmons and Belle Akey made a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Dan. Rexin at Cranmoor Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. J. O'Reilly came up from Tomah, Wednesday on No. 105. Mr. O'Reilly is getting along nicely.

Merritt Ward has his new ice house nearly completed. He has it filled with a fine quality of ice.

Ex-County treasurer M. G. Fleckenstein of Marshfield made us a business call on Tuesday.

C. C. Buckley, the Portage tailor, was looking after the business in his line here on Tuesday.

B. G. Chandos of Grand Rapids dropped in upon us again on Tuesday.

Wm. Oppurman of Finley was a business visitor here on Monday.

J. C. Schultz of Columbus was in town on business early this week.

Dr. Simonson made a professional visit to our town on Wednesday.

Will Briggs of Armenia was in town on Wednesday.

## VESPER.

The Vesper hall has been sold to Mr. Summers to be used as a meat market. Mr. Summers is moving the building over on the Main street next to the boarding house. The young people regret the deal very much as it means no more dances for some time.

Misses Barbara Garlon and Katie Sherman departed for their home in Eagle on Monday, after a four weeks visit with the Treutel family.

There are several cases of smallpox in Vesper at present and no quarantine to prevent the spread of the disease.

Landlord Pillsbury moved to Wild Rose on Tuesday. Mr. Pillsbury will run a hotel at that place.

Miss May White and Nellie Victory were shopping in Grand Rapids on Saturday.

Ernest Gildermeister of Grand Rapids visited with his parents on Sunday.

Rev. Bittner of Grand Rapids held Lutheran services in Vesper Sunday.

Mike Cahill and daughter Fern are sick with the smallpox.

Clarence Searls and Ed. Daly visited in Vesper on Sunday.

H. Smith moved his family to Wild Rose on Wednesday.

Mrs. John Hessler and children are reported quite sick.

Smoke the Wineschek cigar. The best ten cent smoke on earth.

## SIGEL.

The school in district No. 1 closed Friday, Feb. 7th. In the evening an entertainment was given which was largely attended and all present went home apparently satisfied with the evening's fun. The school will open again next April. From now until then enjoy your vacation, boys and girls, but when you hear the brazen tongue of the school bell again calling you to duty, don't forget to be on deck.

The roads now are such that they are no roads, too little snow for sleighing and more than enough for vehicles that run on wheels. As a consequence but little hauling is being done.

Though the mild winter may be hailed by your city folks and their country cousins who care nothing about sleighing, the man with hay and wood to sell would like a little colder weather and at least a little more snow.

The skin disease with which so many of the children around here have been troubled, and which some people have styled small pox, is about over.

Frank Lessig was seen chasing a fox over our fields last Sunday. He secured the prize after giving it a long chase.

## Something that will do You Good.

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's cough remedy. We have used it with such good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience and we suggest that our readers, especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup.—Canden, S. C. Messenger. For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

## RUDOLPH.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Clark, but the little infant died and the mother is seriously ill with little hopes of recovery.

Miss Maude Bratton departed Thursday evening for Jefferson where she will spend a few weeks with her sister Mrs. Gettesman.

Miss Laura Provost who is teaching school at Blenker was home Sunday to attend to her sick parents, but returned Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney St. Dennis and Mr. and Mrs. Mose Sharkey were in Stevens Point Sunday visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Jacob went home Saturday and drove back Sunday afternoon accompanied by two of her girl friends.

Misses Clotilda Omholt and Emma Hassell have returned from their visit at Neceedah.

Miss Mamie Livernash visited friends in the Rapids Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Mae Coolhart of your city spent Sunday at home with her parents.

Mr. Wyers has moved his store and will soon be ready to start in business.

Miss Edith Warner of this berg was a visitor at Nekeosa this week.

Mrs. James Grainger is slowly recovering from her recent illness.

Wm. Teafen who was employed at Shantytown has returned home.

Miss Hannah Jacobson was in the Rapids Saturday shopping.

Mose St. Dennis has returned from his visit at Berlin.

J. Crotteau was in this burg Tuesday on business.

Mr. Elliott went to Wausau Monday.

## Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. G. G. Green's reliable remedies at Johnson & Hill Co.'s drug department. Get Green's Special Almanac.

## SHERRY.

The Sherry Mill camp of Modern Woodmen take pleasure in announcing to their friends that they have secured the services of the popular Reader, Humorist and Banjoist, Mr. Horace Huron, the musical fun maker of the Modern Woodmen of America. The entertainment will be given at their hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 27th. Come and let us laugh together.

Henry Whitney met with the unfortunate accident of having his foot caught between logs while at work at one of Ferris camps, which bruised his foot quite badly and will lay him up for some time.

Our post office changed hands Monday. R. O. Evans, our former postmaster having resigned. The vacancy is filled by A. C. Cline.

The Christian Endeavor society will give a heart social on Friday evening Feb. 21, to which all are most cordially invited.

The Arpin village school enjoyed a sleigh ride to our town recently accompanied by their teacher Miss Mary Bever.

Walter Cline contemplates making a visit to Chicago in the near future.

John J. Williams of Columbus spent a few days visiting friends.

Martin Bever spent Sunday in our midst.

## VEEDUM.

There will be an entertainment given at the Veedum school house on house on the evening of Feb. 21 by the school of the town of Dexter and the school at Veedum. Everybody invited at 7 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Adams has traded his land in the town of Hiles for lots in Veedum and expects to put up several buildings this summer.

Mr. Youtsey of Winslow, Ill. came to Veedum on Friday. He is highly pleased with the looks of the country around Veedum.

There was a masquerade ball at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Graft on Tuesday night. All report a good time.

Wm. Busjohn arrived at Veedum with three car loads of moveables and has moved onto his land in the town of Hiles.

G. Gorham is working for C. Low at the Indian camps. Mrs. B. Betcher is cooking for the crew at the camps.

Mr. Brown is cutting logs at J. C. Huffmans, he intends to build a new house this coming summer.

Paulson & Holst had quite a run of business last week. Farmers coming twelve miles to trade with them.

Dr. Hungen of Pittsville was called to Wm. Erickson's on Wednesday there baby being sick.

Mrs. Busjohn and family arrived at Veedum on Friday from the south part of the state.

Martin Kunst and his son-in-law, Mr. Adam were at Pittsville on Thursday.

A. Betcher, F. Leusman, and T. C. Clark helped Mr. Busjohn move.

Archie Hammel of Pittsville is putting in logs at Veedum.

Mrs. A. Betcher visited with Mrs. F. Luceman on Sunday.

T. C. Clark made a business trip to Dexterville Tuesday.

There was preaching at the Veedum church on Sunday.

A. Pistorons is working in the yard at Veedum.

H. C. Adams went to the Rapids on Tuesday.

## A Legacy of the Grip.

Is often a rundown system. Weakness, nervousness, lack of appetite, energy and ambition, with disordered liver and kidneys often follow an attack of this wretched disease. The greatest need then is Electric bitters the splendid tonic, blood purifier and regulator of stomach, liver and kidneys. Thousands have proved that they wonderfully strengthen the nerves, build up the system and restore to health and good spirits after an attack of grip. If suffering, try them. Only 50c. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed by John E. Daly.

## BIRON.

Most all the boys attended the paper maker's meeting at Nekeosa Sunday and did not reach home until a late hour.

Feb. 14 was quite a lively day, being valentine day, it seems all the boys got a valentine from their "best."

Gertrude LaVaqua was on the sick list, being unable to attend school Monday.

Mrs. Noyes of your city was visiting at the home of Mr. Kempfert and Mrs. LaVaqua.

Leonard Crotteau of Washington was visiting his sister Mrs. LaVaqua Saturday.

Mrs. W. Craney was visiting Mrs. Zeidinger Wednesday.

Mr. Labunker of Port Edwards was visiting Joe Fobart Sunday.

## Bilious Colic.

H. Seever, a carpenter and builder of Keaton, Tenn., when suffering intensely from an attack of bilious colic sent to a near by drug store for something to relieve him. The druggist sent him a bottle of Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy, three doses of which effected a permanent cure. This is the only remedy that can be depended upon in the most severe cases of colic and cholera morbus. Most druggists know this and recommend it when such a medicine is called for. For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

*E. W. Grove*

This signature is on every box of the genuine  
**Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets**  
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

## LISTEN!

And I  
Will Speak  
To You,

IF YOU NEED

## SHOES

Call on I. Zimmerman, the  
West Side Shoe Man where  
you will find the best line  
of Shoes in the city.

PRICES RIGHT.

**ZIMMERMAN,**

He Sells Shoes.

## If You Could Look

into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through

## Shiloh's Consumption Cure

Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a day. Write to S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y., for free trial bottle.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood

## Will Sell Horses.

John F. Koch is expected to arrive from Heckla, South Dakota during the first week in March and will bring with him a carload of work horses which will be sold cheaply. The horses will weigh from twelve to fourteen hundred pounds. Mr. Koch will make his headquarters at Vesper, and will visit his brother, Louis A. Koch, while here.

—John Dengler's Capital for 5 cents is a gentleman's smoke.

## Business Locals.

—Dr. W. D. Harvie, office over Johnson & Hill Co.'s store. Specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat.

—Dr. J. J. Looze Grand Rapids, office over Wood County Drug store, telephone No. 62. Residence telephone No. 246.

—Dr. A. L. Edgman, Centralia. Office over Centralia Drug Store. Telephone No. 92. Telephone at residence, No. 23.

—F. Pomainville, M. D. Office in rear of Steib's drug store. Telephone at office, No. 35; residence, Centralia, No. 248.

—Dr. D. Waters, physician and surgeon. Office over Church's drug store, telephone 182. Night calls at Dixon House, telephone 55.

—Dr. Chas. Pomainville, Dentist. Office over J. A. Cohen's store, Grand Rapids, Wis. Telephone 216.

—For fine dental work, go to Dr. D. A. Telfer, office over Wood County National Bank, Grand Rapids.

—Dr. F. D. Humphrey, homeopathic physician and surgeon, office over "White Front." Special attention given to women and children and all chronic diseases.

## W. J. CONWAY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

W. E. WHEELAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Daly's Block,

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

B. M. VAUGHAN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

GARDNER BLOCK,

GRAND RAPIDS, - Wis.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

GOGGINS & BRAZEAU,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

CENTRALIA, WIS.

Office in Daly's Brick Block.

D. D. CONWAY,

GRAND RAPIDS.

LAW, LOANS, and COLLECTIONS.

We have \$20,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest.

# -Special Sale-

—AT THE—

## MILWAUKEE CHEAP STORE

Commencing Feb. 24 to March 1st

With the following Cut Prices which every shrewd buyer will surely take advantage of the bargains offered for this week's sale. We are over stocked with merchandise and we must make room for our spring stock which is soon to arrive. Notice the low prices.

## Dry Goods at prices to satisfy everybody

L. I. Sheetting at this sale.....3½c  
Good heavy white Shaker Flannel.....3c  
Fancy Dress Gingham.....5½c  
32 inch wide, heavy Percale.....4-7-8c  
Heavy Black and white flannelette.....5c  
Fancy ½ wool Dress goods.....13c  
Fancy Crepon Dress Goods, satin stripe.....69c  
Lonsdale Sheetting.....6½c  
Cotton Bleached Toweling.....2½c  
Cotton Covert cloth.....8c  
Men's Mufflers worth 15c, only.....5c  
All wool Knit Stocking Caps.....19c  
18x36 Linen Towels, red Border.....10c  
McCall's Bazar dress patterns 10 and 15 cents.  
None higher, all seams patterned.

## Men's Furnishings Below Cost

Men's Cotton Shirts and Drawers.....15c  
Men's fleece lined Shirt and Drawers.....25c  
Men's all wool Shirts.....38c  
Ladies' heavy fleeced Underwear.....29c  
Ladies' all wool Underwear.....42c  
Boys wool mixed Underwear.....10c  
Men's Jersey Knit Overshirts.....25c  
Men's Black Mercerized Overshirts.....42c  
Men's Negligee Overshirts.....29c  
Men's Negligee Overshirts.....39c  
Men's Heavy wool Sox.....10c  
Men's Black Jersey Gloves.....10c  
Men's T. R. Handkerchiefs.....2c  
Men's fine cashmere Socks.....15c  
Opaque Window Shades.....15c

## Men's Clothing at Your Own Price.

Men's Blue Cheviot Suits, only.....\$2.25  
Men's Fancy Striped Suits.....3.19  
Men's all wool Black Clay worsted suits 4.85  
Men's all Wool Fancy Suits.....6.50  
Men's all Wool Kersey Suits.....5.00  
Men's Blue Beaver Coat and Vest.....4.25  
Youth's Suits, blk cotton worsted, age 13 to 18.....1.90  
Youth's Blue Suits, age 13 to 18.....1.75  
Youth's fancy striped suits, age 13 to 18 2.75  
Boys Blue Suits, age 6 to 14, only.....84c  
Boys Fancy striped suits, age 6 to 15... 1.50  
Boys fancy 3-piece suits, age 9 to 16... 2.00  
Boys Woolen Knee Pants.....9c  
Boys Cotton Knee Pants.....12c  
Men's Blue Overalls only.....19c  
Men's Fur Coats below cost.

## Shoes Never So Low.

Men's Satin Calf Shoes, lace or congress...85c  
Men's Oil Grain, all solid.....95c  
Men's Vici Kid Shoes, only.....1.69  
Men's Kangaroo Calf Shoes.....1.69  
Men's Patent Leather Shoes.....2.19  
Ladies Fine Shoes, small sizes.....50c  
Misses Fine Shoes, worth \$1.50, now... 75c  
Ladies Fine Shoe, worth \$2.....\$1.39  
Ladies Fine Shoes, worth \$2.75, now... 1.89  
Ladies Grain Shoes, all solid.....75c  
Ladies Fine Shoes worth \$2.57.....1.89  
Child's Shoes, spring heel sizes 6 to 8... 39c  
Child's Peble Grain Shoes, sizes 6 to 8... 50c  
Infants Shoes, only.....15c  
Ladies Calf Slippers, solid.....69c

## Groceries and Every-day Staples.

Fresh Lion Coffee, per pound.....9c  
Fresh XXXX coffee per pound.....9c  
Good Whole Rice, per pound.....3½c  
Good Whole Rice, per pound.....5c  
Good Large Prunes, per pound.....3½c  
Good Large Prunes, per pound.....5c  
Magic Yeast.....2c  
Currants, per pound package.....8c  
Sweet Chocolate, per ¼ pound.....5c  
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, per bottle.....4c  
Black Syrup, per 2 quart pail.....10c  
Parlor Matches, per dozen boxes.....10c  
Lewis Lye, per can.....6c  
Greenwich Lye, per can.....5c  
Fancy decorated China assortment, at this sale.....10c  
Toothpicks, per big box.....2c

READER! We call your attention to the prices mentioned above, as time and space does not allow us to quote more. It will pay you to call in and examine Goods and Prices, and if we can't save you money, we won't ask for the sale. Everything just as advertised, no misrepresentations. We don't tell you what's worth, but we want you to call in and judge for yourself. First come, first served, follow the crowd to the

# Milwaukee Cheap Store,

**COHEN BROS. Props.,**

Leaders in Low Prices.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin



## Special Offer

### 438 Boys' Suits

The celebrated Jane Hopkins kind. Everything in Fancy Stripes and Serges. Sizes from 3 to 19 years, prices from \$1 to \$13.00. We also carry a large line of Men's Clothing and are now ready to offer you the best bargains to be found in the city. These suits are made for use and built to stand proper abuse.

### FUR COATS

We will close out entire line

AT COST.

## Drug Department.

### VIOLET CREAM LOTION

Is selling rapidly. Many customers last winter found it to be exceptionally good for roughness or redness of the skin, and they are coming back for it now. Violet cream is not sticky and it is pleasantly perfumed. Better get a bottle. It's a safeguard against the petty disfigurements which the raw winds of February and March produce.

Our Violet Water gives you a whiff of summer. Though boughts be bare and skies gray, you can conjure up the sweetest of odors. Half pints ..... **75c**

Walking may be robbed of its pleasure by a vicious little corn. The Magic Corn Cure gives comfort for ..... **15c**

**JOHNSON & HILL**  
COMPANY  
Department Store.

## BANKER SKIPS TOWN

### STEPHENS OF NEKOOSA FORGES

Is Found to be Missing when Officers Attempt to Arrest Him on Charge of Arson.

The bank of Nekoosa, owned and operated by C. L. Stephens, formerly of Merrill, has passed out of existence and so far as can be learned by the officers of the law, Stephens himself has suffered a like fate, as nothing has been seen or heard of him since about eight o'clock on Saturday evening.

The mystery surrounding the burning of the building in which the bank was located had caused considerable talk at Nekoosa and the owner of the building, S. L. Stevens, had come to the conclusion that the banker had set the building afire. Acting on this supposition he had caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the banker on a charge of arson.

In the meantime three notes had turned up that had been drawn in favor of the Bank of Nekoosa that were undoubtedly forgeries. One of these was for the sum of \$1500 and was signed Wm. Schaezel, and stated on the face that it was secured by a real estate mortgage. Schaezel resides in South Dakota and had been in Nekoosa last fall looking over land with a view to locating settlers there, and is understood to be worth some money.

Another note for \$1000 was signed S. L. Stevens. This is the name of the man who owned the building in which the bank was located, and was a forgery pure and simple. Accompanying the note was a list of assets purporting to come from S. L. Stevens. At the bottom of this list was also the words: "Our names are similar, but we are no relation."

The third note was for \$500 and was signed M. J. T. Baker. It was stated on the face of this note that it was secured by a bill of sale of some farm produce and other stuff. Who M. J. T. Baker is has not been discovered. These three notes had been deposited with the Bankers National Bank of Chicago, and on the strength of them the bank had extended credit to Mr. Stephens in the sum of \$1064 in the course of banking business.

It would seem, however, that Stephens had had no intention of beating anyone with these forged notes, and that he had prepared them merely to keep up his credit until he had got himself out of a tight place. This is evident from the fact that there had been no attempt to sell the notes and although the credit extended at one time had amounted to over one thousand dollars, a considerable portion of this had afterward been gradually paid up until only about \$500 remained when the crookedness of the transaction was discovered.

Had Stephens managed to pay up the entire indebtedness he would have got the forged paper back, when it could have been destroyed and nobody would have been the wiser. The fact that he did not intend to beat anyone does not lessen the crime of forgery, however.

The claim that Stephens burned the building in which the bank was located, seems hardly a plausible one, as it cannot be figured out where he would make anything by the deal. The fixtures in the bank were admitted by all to be worth about \$700. They were insured for only \$300 and the adjuster only paid him \$150. It would seem that had he intended to burn himself out he would have carried enough insurance to cover the cost of his fixtures, which could have been done without exciting any suspicion. Then all of his papers were in the safe, and were saved in good shape. It had been the custom to leave a gasoline lamp burning in the bank at night, and it was supposed that this lamp had exploded. After the fire the lamp was found and there was no evidence to show that it had exploded, although the testimony went to show that there had been some sort of an explosion in the bank building.

The warrant for Stephens' arrest was issued on Saturday afternoon and it was expected that no trouble would be experienced in finding him as he was seen about town in Nekoosa only a short time before the officers appeared on the scene looking for him. Then he seemed to literally drop out of existence. He was about the village at eight o'clock and although all the trains were watched nothing was seen of him, and the officers were compelled to return to this city without gaining any clew of his whereabouts.

Stephens was about 26 years of age and had a wife and one child. These were at Nekoosa when Stephens left, but have since gone to Merrill, their former home. At Merrill Mr. Stephens was well thought of. He had been a clerk in a bank in that city for a number of years and was always considered an exemplary young man. He had been the main support of a widowed mother and a younger brother, and while all seemed to consider him not only a good boy but also to be his personal friend.

At Nekoosa, however, there seems to have been a different feeling. He seems to have made no friends and many reports have been circulated concerning his questionable methods in the banking business. These rumors may have originated, to a certain extent, in the minds of persons who are always willing and waiting to give a man a kick when he is down. One thing is certain, and that is that the banking establishment had not proven a successful business venture, and that he had been contemplating closing up the business when the fire occurred.

Some of the people at Nekoosa think that Stephens may have made way with himself in order to escape the disgrace that was sure to follow when

his arrest occurred, while others think he has taken to the woods and is hiding somewhere near.

In speaking of the condition of the bank, Deputy State Bank examiner Bartz recently expressed himself as follows on the subject:

"We have no information in the premises other than that on Oct. 18 C. L. Stephens wrote asking for the laws relating to banking. We did not know that the bank had commenced doing business, but because of Stephens' inquiry blanks were mailed for the call of the condition of business of his institution on Dec. 10. In reply we received a statement of the Bank of Nekoosa, sworn to by C. L. Stephens, which shows: Assets of loans and discounts, \$1,576.40; bonds and stocks, \$50; furniture and fixtures \$771.89; cash on hand and in bank, \$1,201.02; expenses, \$145.82; total, \$6,745.13. And liabilities; Capital, \$4000; deposits, \$1,604.64; due banks and bankers, \$1,112.32; earnings, \$27.97; total, \$6,745.13.

"Under the present banking law this department has no control over the starting of private banks. Anyone can open a bank at pleasure. The law requires that persons doing a banking business shall make a report to the bank examiner on call therefor and shall report to the treasurer semi-annually on the first Monday of January and July of each year, but does not require that notice shall be given when such bank is started. In the case of the Bank of Nekoosa we had no knowledge that the bank was in operation until we received their statement and the bank has never been examined."

This statement does not agree with some of the reports concerning Stephens, which said that he had started in with \$1,000, seven hundred dollars of which had been expended for fixtures, etc.

## HORRIBLE ACCIDENT

### HENRY BATES KILLED AT BIRON

His Clothes Caught on a Revolving Shaft and His Limbs Are Badly Mangled.

A distressing accident occurred in the paper mill at Biron on Thursday afternoon which resulted in the death of Henry Bates, a young man about 17 years of age, and a son of George Bates of Rudolph.

Bates was at work at what is known as skinning rolls, and the belt that moved the machinery he was working at ran off the pulley. In trying to put this belt back on the pulley he leaned against the shaft and instantly his clothes caught and wound about the shaft and he was whirled about in a frightfully rapid manner.

The young man's fellow workmen notified the engineer as quickly as possible and the machinery was shut down, but not until the boy had been on the shaft what seemed to his companions like several minutes.

When the machinery had been stopped it was found that the clothes had been entirely stripped from the young man's body, while his left leg and left arm were broken and crushed in a most horrible manner. In spite of his serious injuries Bates was conscious, and when carried into the engine room, he told his companions that he did not believe he was hurt as badly as they imagined he was.

Bates was carried to the home of his sister, Mrs. Jeff. DeMars, and medical assistance telephoned for immediately, and Drs. Ridgman and Waters repaired to the scene and made a hasty examination. They held out very little hope of recovery for the young man, for it was evident from the weakness of his pulse that he had been hurt even worse than appeared on the surface.

The accident occurred shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning and the young man lingered until about five o'clock in the afternoon.

### Charged With Arson.

Mrs. Ann McGill of Marshfield was brought to this city on Tuesday and placed in the county jail to await the May term of the circuit court, when she will be tried for arson.

Mrs. McGill is charged with setting the fire that burned the Marshfield Bedding factory, causing a loss of \$10,000. She had her hearing on Tuesday at Marshfield and many witnesses were examined, some of whom swore that they had seen the defendant leave the building just after the fire started.

The bail was fixed at \$300, which the woman was unable to furnish. Mrs. McGill is about fifty years old, and the case is rather a sad one, as her life has been one long stretch of hard work and a steady struggle against adverse fortune.

### Inspected Heating Plants.

T. A. Taylor, J. P. Horton and G. P. Haubrecht were in Racine on Monday, they being the building committee of the school commissioners.

They went south for the purpose of inspecting heating plants for the new school house. The committee are united in the determination that the heating of the new building will not be behind the other appointments. There are many ways of heating a public building nowadays, and each method has its advocates, so that the matter takes considerable investigation and consideration before the method can be settled on.

### Seed Oats.

—We have just received a car load of Lincoln oats from Minnesota also a lot of timothy seed all warranted to be free from obnoxious weeds of any kind.

THE CENTRALIA HARDWARE CO.

## MET SUDDEN DEATH

### HEAD CRUSHED IN MACHINERY

Fred Westover Loses His Life in the Nekoosa Paper Company's Plant on Tuesday Last.

A sad accident occurred in the mill of the Nekoosa Paper company on Tuesday morning which resulted in the instant death of Fred Westover, who was employed in the mill as a third hand at one of the paper machines.

The accident occurred at about 4:45 Tuesday morning. Westover being one of the night shift in the mill, and while some of his fellow workmen were within a few feet of him when the accident occurred, none of them had their eyes on him just at the time.

His death was caused by getting his head caught between the two large rolls of paper that revolve at the back of machine, and his skull was crushed to a pulp by the pressure between the two rolls of paper.

These two rolls of paper revolve almost continuously when the machine is in operation, there being paper wound on one of the rolls while on the other it is being wound off. This naturally sets the two rolls revolving in opposite directions like the rolls of a clothes wringer. Ordinarily there is considerable distance between the two rolls, but at the time of the accident both rolls were nearly full of paper, so that there was a space of only a few inches between the rolls, and anything that ran between them must either be reduced to this thickness or break the machinery.

When the accident occurred Westover was engaged with a fellow workman in starting the web of paper on the roll afresh. It is customary, and in accordance with orders, to stand at the end of the rolls when performing this labor, but the young man had got around back of the machine to the side of the rolls and had just reached down to take hold of the paper to place it over the roll when the accident happened.

His companion who was working with him stated that all he heard was a dull "clug," and suspecting something had happened, hurried around and found his companion lying dead on the floor.

As to how Westover got his head caught cannot be told, as nobody saw him, but it is supposed that in stooping to take hold of the paper he miscalculated the distance and struck his head against the rolls in just such a position that it was caught and instantly crushed.

An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday and the coroners' jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a man about 22 years of age and unmarried and had made his home at Nekoosa for some time past during which time he has been an employe in the mill. The funeral occurred on Thursday.

### County Court.

In re of heirship of Jacob Schaefer Jr. Proof of notice of hearing filed. Testimony of Mrs. Schaefer taken and filed.

In matter of sale of real estate of infant heir of Hans Rocksteadt. Petition for sale filed. Paulina Rocksteadt sworn and examined as to facts set forth in petition.

In re of the last will of David Walterback. Will filed, petition for proof of will filed. Notice of application for proof of will filed.

In re estate of Gerhardt Becker. Warrant of appraisers returned and filed. General inventory filed. Notice of hearing on final account filed.

In re estate of Margarettha Specht. Judgment allowing final account and assigning estate filed.

In re guardianship of Frank Fall and others. Report of Edward Monks, guardian, filed.

In re descent of lands of Adam Specht, deceased. Certificate of heirship signed in duplicate and filed.

In re estate of Emil Heil. Petition for letters of administration filed. Order and notice of application signed and filed.

In re estate of John Halvorson. Order for appointment of administrator and bond of administrator filed. Letters of administration issued to Chas. Baker. Order for adjustment of claims filed. Order for appointment of appraisers made and filed.

### Broke an Arm.

Jimmie Welch, the twelve year old son of James Welch, broke his right arm on Friday morning. He had been watering his father's horse and while riding back to the barn the animal slipped on the icy road and threw the boy to the ground, and immediately afterward stepping on his arm. The fracture was a bad one, being between the elbow and shoulder, and the bone protruded through the flesh in one place. Drs. Ridgman and Waters fixed up the damage.

### Wagons! Wagons!

—We have on hand a car load of new Stoughton wagons that we are making nice prices on. Come and see them. CENTRALIA HARDWARE CO.

### A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25 cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

JOHNSON & HILL CO.  
JOHN E. DALY.



# McAULIFFE PICKED UP WITH SKULL BROKEN.

Death of Witness Whose Testimony Sent New York Warden to Sing Sing.

New York, Feb. 18.—James McAuliffe, the principal witness in the trial of Warden Glendon and whose testimony was thought to have been largely responsible for Glendon's conviction and sentence to Sing Sing, is dead.

McAuliffe died, according to the diagnosis of the hospital surgeons, was due to a compound fracture of the base of the skull and a fracture of the nose. The man was unconscious when picked up in Sixth avenue and did not regain consciousness before he died.

McAuliffe lived at 145 West Thirty-third street. He made a complaint against Glendon for the warden's failure to suppress an alleged disorderly house next door to his home.

McAuliffe went to the home of his sister at 141 West Sixtieth street Saturday evening and remained until 7:30 o'clock, having arranged to return on the following day. Sunday morning a policeman found him lying on the sidewalk in Sixth avenue. He was carried to the hospital, where he just died without having recovered consciousness.

## APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Catt Plea for Privilege to Exercise Elective Franchise.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—Delegates representing the Woman's Suffrage association now in session here appeared before committees of Congress today in advocacy of their plea that women be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage. In the Senate they appeared before the committee on woman suffrage. The meeting was presided over by Senator Bacon of Georgia, who practically turned the control of the hearing over to Miss Susan B. Anthony, who made the first address of the day. She began by calling attention to the fact that thirty-four years ago, in 1848, the Seneca Falls convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Women, which was the first of the series of annual meetings, had been coming to Congress with their plea, but she said that only on one occasion had their proposed amendment to the constitution been awarded the honor of being taken up by the Senate for discussion. She therefore made an appeal to be heard by the Senate, expressing the conviction that the women of the country are as much entitled to be heard as are the Filipinos, the Porto Ricans and the Hawaiians. She said that the 600 women who had been sent to the Philippines to teach were quite as well qualified to exercise the rights of citizenship as are the men who go to these islands for the base purpose of making money. On the House side, the delegates appeared before the Judiciary committee. Mrs. Carrie C. Catt, president of the association, explained to the committee that she desired particularly that the foreign delegates should describe to the committee the progress of the woman suffrage movement in other parts of the world. The speakers today were Miss Vida Goldstein of Australia, Mrs. Ewald of Sweden, Mrs. Fredlund of Russia, Mrs. Felwick Miller of England, Isabelle Campbell of Wyoming, Miss Theodosia Ammons of Colorado, Mrs. Lush of Idaho, Mrs. Weaver of Idaho and Mrs. Catt.

Miss Goldstein, the first speaker, told of the struggle and success of the woman suffrage movement in different portions of Australia, and explained the political status of women there as well as the great benefits that had followed the granting of suffrage. "The women of Australia," she said, "do not forget their homes or their babies and they do not raid the public offices." She concluded her appeal to the committee with this sentence: "Australia trusts its women surely America will do the same."

Mrs. Fredlund explained that in a country like Russia there was, of course, little suffrage, but what there was, was shared equally by men and women. In a country where political laws were the least liberal these laws were the most liberal to the civil capacities of women.

Mrs. Ewald of Sweden, where woman suffrage was older than any other country on earth, and Mrs. Drewson of Norway, where women paying taxes on an income the equivalent of \$100 a year enjoy suffrage, told of the privileges enjoyed by women in their country. In Sweden women enjoyed the ballot before men.

Miss Campbell, who is the daughter of the first governor of Wyoming, the executive who signed the woman suffrage law, declared that she had been working hard to get the woman suffrage bill enacted in Colorado had reflected credit upon her sex.

## WHEN PRINCE HENRY COMES.

All Suspicious Characters are to be Run Out of Washington.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—The police department of the city of Washington has taken extraordinary measures to insure the bodily safety of Prince Henry and his staff on the occasion of his visit to the result of the war. It is believed, however, that the war may be of long duration and will result in low prices to everyone.

The trouble is over the entrance of two new firms into the Chicago beef market, one of them the Schwartzschild & Sons, a German company, and the other the Anglo-American Provision company, which formerly handled hog products, but little dressed beef in Chicago.

The established firms were quick to resent the intrusion into their territory, and began to meet the competition by cutting prices. The newcomers followed suit, determined to get business at any price, and the price of fresh beef finally has gone below the cost to the packers as it hangs in their cooling rooms.

## SNOW TOO DEEP FOR LOGGERS

Worcester Company, Near Munising Lays Off Men Till April.

Munising, Mich., Feb. 18.—(Special.)—The snow is so deep in this section of the peninsula that operations in the woods are greatly hampered. For the past two weeks snow has fallen almost steadily and now there are nearly five feet on the ground. The Worcester company, conducting extensive cedar cutting, has laid off half of its force until the first of April and will probably soon have to do the same with the rest. The depth of snow in Alger county is unprecedented.

## New Name for Cheap Lawyers.

An anti-suit campaign is going on in Kansas City. A "snitch," according to one of the papers, "is a cheap lawyer, very frequently a young lawyer, a man of small practice and precarious income, who is excessively active in drumming up trade. His specialty is the individuals who have suffered a supposed or real injury, and his method is to induce such individuals to bring a

# VERDICT OF THE PRESIDENT

Schley is Blamed for the Brooklyn's Loop.

## APPEAL DISPOSED OF.

Question of Command Ignored, that Matter Having Been Settled by President McKinley.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—President Roosevelt's review of the Schley case has been sent to the printer, and copies will be given to the press this week, probably on Wednesday. The review consists of about 2500 words, or about two printed-page columns of a newspaper.

While care has been taken to prevent the premature publication in the press of the President's comments, their substance is known to a number of public men, to whom Mr. Roosevelt has read or outlined them. The main points covered in the President's review are Admiral Schley's treatment of the Spanish ship, the Greif, and the famous loop of the Brooklyn. The question of command, on which Schley made the principal object of his appeal, is disposed of briefly. Mr. Roosevelt regards this question as having been settled by President McKinley's nomination of Admiral Sampson to the Senate for advancement over Schley, and as to the contention that Schley directed the movements of the American ships in the battle with Cervera's fleet, he decides that no order from that officer to the vessels had any effect whatever on the fight.

Admiral Schley's treatment of Lieut. Commander Hodgson is regarded by the President as lacking in honor and fairness. Unfair to Hodgson.

Admiral Schley caused to be published in a newspaper a letter from Hodgson degrading that any such colloquy ever occurred on the Greif between Schley and himself during the fight, the colloquy as printed indicating that Schley was timid about approaching the enemy's ships, and that in his haste to avoid them he was reckless of the danger of collision with the Texas. It was subsequently shown that Admiral Schley had suppressed an accompanying letter from Hodgson explaining that there was a colloquy substantially as alleged, and that his denial intended to apply only to the literal accuracy of his published version. At the court of inquiry it was developed that Admiral Schley ignored Hodgson's importunities to put him straight by printing the accompanying letter. Mr. Roosevelt regards this treatment of Hodgson by Schley as anything except the conduct of an officer and a gentleman, and scores Schley for it.

## CONDEMNATION FOR THE LOOP.

In the loop the President finds cause for condemnation of Admiral Schley. He expresses the belief that Schley acted courageously in the battle up to the point that he gave the order for the loop. Then, Mr. Roosevelt holds, Schley lost nerve, faltered and turned away from the Spanish ships, and he should have come toward them or in the direction they were taking.

President Roosevelt took up the duty put upon him by Schley's appeal with the intention of doing full justice to all sides of the controversy and settling the matter without an excuse for further agitation.

The President emphasizes the fact that the battle was a fight of the captains, acting in accordance with the general orders of the commander-in-chief. He dwells with special emphasis on the fact that the Greif, the Texas, the Oregon and the Gloucester in causing the destruction of the Spanish fleet. He gives the Iowa credit for extraordinary efficiency by the destructive effect of her four-inch guns, and he holds that the battle was really won before the Greif broke in the battle line left by the Brooklyn's loop.

## GLORY FOR THE CAPTAINS.

The general effect of the decision will be to give glory to the captains who participated in the fight, but it will not reverse the decision of President McKinley that Sampson was in command.

The President does not question the judgment of the court of inquiry on the retrograde movement and the disobedience of orders. He makes clear that the judgment of the court was unanimous. Dewey, Buchanan and Ramsay concurring in all these conclusions of Schley. From President Roosevelt's view of the case Schley should have been relieved and court-martialed after the retrograde movement and his disobedience of orders, but he will not say this in his decision because it would be a criticism on the judgment of President McKinley, who did not do so.

## PACKERS AT WAR.

Price of Dressed Beef is Cut but the Consumer Derives No Benefit from It.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—Big packing houses in the stockyards are at war, and as a result the price of dressed beef in the Chicago market has been cut over 25 per cent. Instead of receiving from 9 to 10 cents the packers are getting from 6 1/2 to 7 cents for the best dressed beef, and the market man is reaping all the benefit, for the retail price has not been reduced one cent.

The general public is paying the high prices of last fall for steaks and roasts, and the householder will be the last to feel the result of the war. It is believed, however, that the war may be of long duration and will result in low prices to everyone.

The trouble is over the entrance of two new firms into the Chicago beef market, one of them the Schwartzschild & Sons, a German company, and the other the Anglo-American Provision company, which formerly handled hog products, but little dressed beef in Chicago.

The established firms were quick to resent the intrusion into their territory, and began to meet the competition by cutting prices. The newcomers followed suit, determined to get business at any price, and the price of fresh beef finally has gone below the cost to the packers as it hangs in their cooling rooms.

## E. S. ISHAM DEAD.

Prominent Chicago Lawyer Passes Away in New York.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—Word was received here of the death in New York city on Sunday of Edward S. Isham, senior member of Isham, Lincoln & Beale, and one of Chicago's most eminent lawyers. Mr. Isham was the son of a prominent family, and had been a member of the law firm, left for New York last night, and a general will be held at Manchester

# CONGRESS.

House.

The House on the 12th passed the oleomargarine bill. There was no division on the final passage, the real strength having been a motion to reconsider. The bill was defeated by a majority of 31. The provision to require the inspection and branding of oleomargarine was adopted in the committee of the whole was retained today on an aye and nay vote. As finally passed, the bill is somewhat modified from the original version. It is reported from the committee on agriculture. It makes oleomargarine or imitation butter or cream, or any substance resembling either, if it is transported into any state or territory for sale, or for consumption there, subject to the laws of such states or territories, notwithstanding that it may be introduced in original packages and impose a tax of 10 cents per pound on oleomargarine made in imitation of "butter of any shade of yellow." When not made in such imitation the tax is reduced to 5 cents per pound. The second section is intended to prevent dealers, hotel proprietors, restaurant and boarding-house keepers from coloring the oleomargarine by making any person who colors the product and then sells or furnishes it to others a manufacturer within the meaning of the act. Penalties for violation of the act are set at not less than \$20 nor more than \$500, and imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

The House on the 13th unanimously adopted a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States for the election of senators by direct popular vote. The amendment was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays. The amendment provides that the senators shall be elected by the people of the several states, and that the electors shall be chosen in such manner as the legislature of each state may determine.

The House on the 14th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 15th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 16th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 17th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 18th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 19th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 20th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 21st passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 22nd passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 23rd passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 24th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 25th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 26th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 27th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 28th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

The House on the 29th passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on goods imported from the Philippines. The bill was passed by a vote of 285 yeas to 154 nays.

# LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

MILWAUKEE, FEB. 18, 1902.

EGG AND BULKY PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—Market firm; fresh, loss of cases included. 240000; fresh, eggs returned, 220000; seconds, 100000. Receipts were 100 cases.

Butter—Market firm; fancy prints, 29 1/2; extra, 28 1/2; standard, 27 1/2; common, 26 1/2; low grade, 25 1/2; extra, 24 1/2; standard, 23 1/2; common, 22 1/2; low grade, 21 1/2; extra, 20 1/2; standard, 19 1/2; common, 18 1/2; low grade, 17 1/2; extra, 16 1/2; standard, 15 1/2; common, 14 1/2; low grade, 13 1/2; extra, 12 1/2; standard, 11 1/2; common, 10 1/2; low grade, 9 1/2; extra, 8 1/2; standard, 7 1/2; common, 6 1/2; low grade, 5 1/2; extra, 4 1/2; standard, 3 1/2; common, 2 1/2; low grade, 1 1/2; extra, 1/2; standard, 1/4; common, 1/8; low grade, 1/16; extra, 1/32; standard, 1/64; common, 1/128; low grade, 1/256; extra, 1/512; standard, 1/1024; common, 1/2048; low grade, 1/4096; extra, 1/8192; standard, 1/16384; common, 1/32768; low grade, 1/65536; extra, 1/131072; standard, 1/262144; common, 1/524288; low grade, 1/1048576; extra, 1/2097152; standard, 1/4194304; common, 1/8388608; low grade, 1/16777216; extra, 1/33554432; standard, 1/67108864; common, 1/134217728; low grade, 1/268435456; extra, 1/536870912; standard, 1/1073741824; common, 1/2147483648; low grade, 1/4294967296; extra, 1/8589934592; standard, 1/17179869184; common, 1/34359738368; low grade, 1/68719476736; extra, 1/137438953472; standard, 1/274877906944; common, 1/549755813888; low grade, 1/1099511627776; extra, 1/2199023255552; standard, 1/4398046511104; common, 1/8796093022208; low grade, 1/17592186044416; extra, 1/35184372088832; standard, 1/70368744177664; common, 1/140737488355328; low grade, 1/281474976710656; extra, 1/562949953421312; standard, 1/1125899906842624; common, 1/2251799813685248; low grade, 1/4503599627370496; extra, 1/9007199254740992; standard, 1/18014398509481984; common, 1/36028797018963968; low grade, 1/72057594037927936; extra, 1/144115188075855872; standard, 1/288230376151711744; common, 1/576460752303423488; low grade, 1/1152921504606846976; extra, 1/2305843009213693952; standard, 1/4611686018427387904; common, 1/9223372036854775808; low grade, 1/18446744073719551616; extra, 1/36893488147439103232; 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extra, 1/182687704623639250676382664249242782232; standard, 1/365375409247278501352765328498485564464; common, 1/730750818494557002705530656996971128928; low grade, 1/1461501636989114005411061313993942257856; extra, 1/2923003273978228010822122627987884515136; standard, 1/584600654795645602164424525597576903072; common, 1/1169201309591291204328849051195153806144; low grade, 1/2338402619182582408657698102390307612288; extra, 1/4676805238365164817315396204780615245568; standard, 1/9353610476730329634630792409561231051136; common, 1/18707220953460659273261584819124622102272; low grade, 1/37414441906921318546523169638249244204448; extra, 1/74828883813842637093046339276498488408896; standard, 1/149657767627685274186092678552996976817792; common, 1/299315535255370548372185357105993953635584; low grade, 1/598631070510741096744370714211987907271168; extra, 1/119726214102148219348874014442377414443232; standard, 1/239452428204296438697748028884754828886464; common, 1/478904856408592877395496057769509657772928; 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# ONLY A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

By  
MRS. FORRESTER.

## CHAPTER XIV.

After a ten days' visit to Mrs. Clayton, Winifred was summoned home.

"I would gladly let you remain longer," wrote Lady Grace, "but you remember, my dear, that our original plan was to leave for London on the 23rd, and Sir Clayton never likes his plans interfered with."

On the 25th of April Winifred returned to Endon Vale, very sorry to leave her friend, but with almost a sense of relief at being freed from the obnoxious society of Mr. Clayton. Everyone welcomed her with open arms; the house had not seemed the same without her—it lacked the sunshine, as the old French lady said.

On the day appointed Sir Clayton and Lady Grace Farquhar and Miss Erre arrived at Eaton Square and were duly announced in the fashionable chronicles. A new life suddenly opened on the girl who had spent all her young years in such quiet, not to say monotony. She found it very pleasant, although not altogether what it had been in her dreams two years before.

Her debut was to take place at the house of Miss Douglas, Lord Harold Erskine's aunt, a lady occupying a very decided position in the fashionable world, and the entrance to whose entertainments was very generally desired. Lady Grace was anxious that her protégée should look her best.

When Winifred appeared, dressed, on the night of the ball, Lady Grace had no reason to regret having allowed her to exercise her own taste. Her dress was of a marvelous whiteness and softness, almost like snow clouds, and here and there over it were the softest white feathers, that might have been flakes of fallen snow.

Very late in the evening Mr. Hastings appeared. As he entered the ballroom he caught sight of Winifred talking in a very animated manner to Lord Harold in an interval of waiting. He stood and watched her intently; until to-night he had never thought her beautiful. He had loved her for her grace, for her pride, for her innocence; but as she looked and smiled now, he felt she had a greater claim to general admiration than he had ever dreamed of.

"And she might have been my wife now," he thought. "How I should have loved her—how proud I should have been of her! I wonder if she really cares for that fellow Erskine?"

At this moment a voice said close to his ear, as though the speaker had divined his thoughts:

"Will it be a match, do you think?" He turned with an angry start, and met the mocking gaze of Flora Champion.

"You mean Gray and Miss Wentworth? I think it very probable," Mr. Hastings answered, curiously.

"Oh, no, that is beyond a doubt. I meant Lord Harold Erskine—and his partner."

"I cannot form the slightest surmise. Your cousin," she spoke the word pointedly—"your cousin is very beautiful, and may even do better."

"Perhaps be chosen by the descendant of all the Hastings?" she asked, with a scornful laugh.

"Your penetration seems unusually at fault to-night, Miss Champion," he returned, coldly; "but pardon me, the dance is over. I am going to seek a partner for the next; your card is full, I see," and he moved off before Flora had time to intimate her willingness to exchange his name on her program with that of a less eligible aspirant. She bit her lip angrily as she saw him cross straight over to where her cousin stood, and bend to speak with her. She could not but remark the tender deference of his bearing toward the country girl whom she despised, and whom she well remembered ignoring to him as only a former's daughter. She turned to the quiet, middle-aged man on whose arm she leaned, and began to talk to him with some of her old brightness and vivacity. He listened with admiring attention, but had very little to say in reply. Flora felt inexplicably bored.

"This man is a dolt," she said to herself, angrily; "the idea even of all his money scarcely reconciles me to the horrible tedium of spending so much time in his company."

Mr. Maxwell was an excessively uninteresting, rich bachelor of two-and-forty. He gave one an impression of weakness and yielding that made it a matter of surprise he had been allowed to remain so long in the uncubbed estate of bachelorhood. He had met Flora Champion several times and had admired her.

"He is rich," she said to herself; "he is as weak as water, and he is greedy—three admirable qualities for a husband whom you do not want to care about. Why should I not marry him?"

Meanwhile Mr. Hastings had crossed over to where Winifred was standing, engaged in laughing conversation with Lord Harold, a bright smile on her lips and apparently very happy. She did not see Errol until he came up to her, and then she stopped in a sentence and changed color. She felt a quick thrill of pleasure when she saw his handsome face bent on her with genuine admiration. Some sudden thought of forgetting her pride and yielding to her love came surging into her brain; and then her second, new, unnatural self rebelled, and she greeted him with a cold, indifferent smile.

"You will dance with me, Winifred?" he whispered, as Lord Harold turned to speak to someone behind him.

"I am engaged for every dance, thank you."

"May I come and call in Eaton Square?"

"I dare say Lady Grace will be pleased to see you."

"But you?"

"It is my duty to be pleased to see any and all of Lady Farquhar's guests."

"You are not natural, Miss Erre—you

are strangely altered from the generous, large-hearted, true Winifred I knew two years ago."

"Is it well for ignorant country girls to be trusted?" she asked, with a quick scorn. "If they are generous, do they always meet with like generosity from those whose minds are more enlarged, or should be, from their birth and station?"

"Is your enmity to be lifelong, then?"

"No doubt it will wear out in time, as every other feeling does," was the quick response.

As Mr. Hastings walked away, he asked himself how it was possible that a man whose inherent fault was intense pride could voluntarily expose himself to the slights and indifference of a young girl.

"I wonder how it is that I still care for her? She seems to have lost all that made me love her when I first knew her. What a fool I am! I will not think any more of her!"

And he left the room and the house, and went off to an entertainment where a considerably greater degree of freedom reigned than at the mansion of stately Miss Douglas, and where he was sure of an enthusiastic welcome.

With the charming inconsistency of the sex, Winifred was terribly chagrined on discovering that he was really gone.

"He is disgusted with me—he will not bear my unworthy treatment of him longer," she thought, bitterly. "I love him with all my heart, and I have lost him!"

## CHAPTER XV.

The weeks rolled on and the London season was at its height. Drawing rooms, concerts, balls, operas, fete champetres, flower shows and garden parties went on as usual to make up the sum of the gay world's pleasures and disappointments.

Mrs. Clayton—one of many, perhaps—had been leading a life of furtive, feverish happiness for the last month. She did not dare to think—a pause of retrospection would either send her headlong down the precipice that was yawning at her feet or make her fly from it altogether. And yet she was so unparadoxically weak that she hesitated and could not bring herself to break off all intercourse with Col. d'Aguilar.

As if to draw the last plank of safety away from his wife, Mr. Clayton treated her daily worse. He left letters in her way that could not fail to mortify her. If they went out together he made a point of keeping her waiting. He never opened his lips to speak to her unless he was positively obliged, and then his words were sneers and taunts. He paid other women the most extravagant compliments and attention. In short, but for Col. d'Aguilar's presence and sympathy, Fee's life would have been unendurable. They met constantly.

One of the entertainments that was intended to rank among the first of the season was a garden party given by the Honorable Mrs. Vidian Lyndon at her beautiful villa on the banks of the river. No expense was to be spared; amusement of every imaginable kind was to be provided; and the whole was to end in a display of such costly fireworks as were rarely seen, and a dance. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton were invited. At the last moment he declined to go, and his wife went without him. He did not attempt to prevent her. Col. d'Aguilar was to be there. "I will not spoil the sport," he said to himself, with a smile that would have become Mephistopheles.

All her friends were there, all but one, at least, and at first it was with a sense of relief that she missed him. But hour after hour wore on, and there was no sign of Col. d'Aguilar. First she felt restless, then a little impatient, then angry, and then she could have cried for the bitterness of the disappointment. It was four days since she had seen him, and then he told her distinctly that he intended to be there.

Fee sat down wearily on the edge of one of the seats. Suddenly she heard a voice pronounce her name, and a quick flash of pleasure went to her heart. He had come at last. She forgot her anger, her impatience, and the weary hours she had spent waiting for him, and looked up with a glad smile.

"At last," she said. "I had given you up long ago. I am so tired of all this," she added, in a whisper; "let us walk a little."

And then she perceived that he was slightly lame.

"Then it is true, what some one told me, that you have sprained your ankle?" she uttered hastily. "That kept you away—and it hurts you to walk?"

"Not at all," he answered; "it is nothing. That did not keep me away."

"What, then?" Fee asked, quickly.

Col. d'Aguilar was silent.

"What kept you away?" she repeated.

"I do not think I can tell you, Mrs. Clayton."

"Do tell me," she whispered, pressing his arm ever so slightly.

"I tried very hard to make a sacrifice," he answered slowly, "and I failed."

"What sacrifice?"

"The sacrifice of my heart's desire to your peace."

Fee trembled and was silent.

"See," she said, "the fireworks are beginning," and at that moment a blaze of light shot forth into the skies and seemed to illumine the whole garden and river. There was a rustic garden bench standing in a niche of arbutus and laurel.

"Let us sit down," Mrs. Clayton said.

"I know your foot pains you."

"I was so disappointed when you did not come," Fee said presently. "I had just made up my mind to send for the carriage and go home. I came alone, you know."

"Alone? I thought Mr. Clayton was to be here?"

"He would not come. I think he would do anything rather than spend an hour in my company," she added bitterly. "I cannot go on living like this," she broke out presently. "My life is a torment to me."

You told me once I should be miserable if I married him—are you glad your words have come true?"

"Mrs. Clayton, what do you take me for?" he cried, moved to passion. "I glad—glad that you, whom I love with heart, soul and strength, are tied to a brute who makes your life a pandemonium upon earth—glad that you are parted hopelessly from me, and that I cannot lawfully stir a finger to help you when I am ready to lay down my life for you!"

"Forgive me," Fee said, quickly; "I did not mean it. I feel so bitter—so mad sometimes—I scarcely know what I say."

"Mrs. Clayton," he answered hoarsely, "you must not say these things to me. My blood is on fire at your wrongs and your misery. You forget how badly, how hopelessly I love you."

"I weighed your love in the balance with Mr. Clayton's money once," she said slowly. "and my choice has broken my heart. I am twenty. I have no hope in the world," and an agonized sigh broke from her. "I know that after to-night I dare not see you any more. If I had been good or wise enough to remember my duty, and keep from speaking of my misery to you, we might have gone on meeting as we have done. To-night we shall part forever."

"Do not say that, Mrs. Clayton. How can I leave you to that man's brutality?"

"How can you protect me from it?" she asked sadly.

He rose to his feet suddenly and stood before her as pale as death.

"Will you never be convinced?" he said, passionately, "that my love for you is beyond self-seeking, beyond doubt? If you will it so, I will never seek you again after to-night."

"I think I am not well to-night—I am over-tired," she said, recovering herself; "if you will have my carriage sent for, I will go home."

He went at once and did not return to her until it was ready; then he gave her his arm and led her away without another word. She never looked at him as he put her into her carriage, and wished her a good-night; but when the door was closed, she threw herself back in the corner and sobbed such tears as she had never wept from the hour she was born until now. There were lights in the dining room when she returned, and she would have entered it, but the footman stood in the way with a frightened face.

"Not in there, if you please, ma'am; master dined at home, and has a party of gentlemen."

At that moment there was a clinking of glasses, and a sound of laughter, in which a shrill peal of a woman's voice was distinctly audible.

Mrs. Clayton stood for a moment as if turned to stone, then she went upstairs without a word. It was evident she had not been expected home so early.

She was so stupefied to think, it seemed as if some heavy blow had fallen on her, and she scarcely realized it or knew what it was. Her mind was exhausted, and she slept heavily. The next day when she rode in the park, as usual, every one said:

"How terribly ill Mrs. Clayton looks! She should not go out so much, or she will be dead before the end of the season."

"Dear Fee," said Winifred, riding up, "what ails you—you look worn out?"

"I think yesterday was too much for me," Mrs. Clayton answered. "Stop my horse, Winifred!" and Mrs. Clayton seemed for a moment to reel in her saddle. Winifred caught the bridle, and stopped her own horse.

"Oh, Lord Harold!" she cried suddenly to the gentleman who rode beside her, "go to the other side of Fee, and hold her up; she is fainting."

In a moment he had his arm round her, and had lifted her into the saddle, from which she had partly slipped. Mrs. Clayton recovered herself almost immediately.

"Thank you," she said, with a ghastly attempt at a smile; "a sudden giddiness. Take me home, Winifred, will you?"

"Yes, darling."

Mrs. Clayton remained the whole day on the sofa, scarcely speaking. Winifred would not leave her for a moment. She bathed her forehead, and watched and soothed her when she turned on her side and moaned.

"It is my head, my head," she murmured now and again. "I think I am going mad."

And then Winifred thought it time to send for a physician.

"It is a nervous attack," he said, when he had seen her; "the brain seems to have been overexcited. In a day or two Mrs. Clayton will be quite herself again."

(To be continued.)

A DISAPPEARING STREAM.

The Dry Fork of Ashley Creek, in Northwestern Utah.

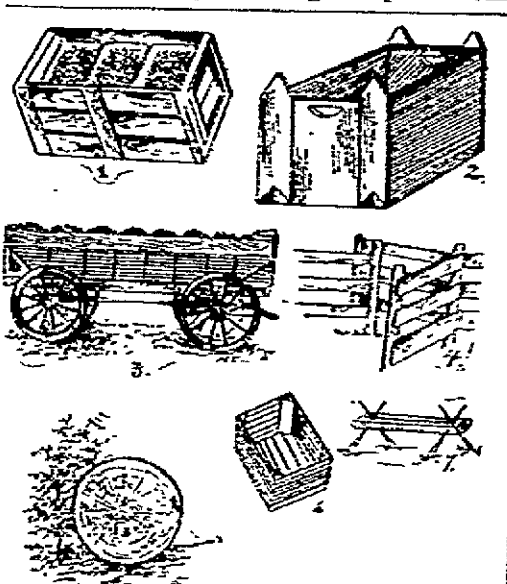
Some curious revelations are being made by the United States geological survey.

A recent report from C. T. Prall, one of the hydrographers of the survey, has reported the existence of a stream whose water, in the summer season, entirely vanishes midway in its course. The river is known as the Dry Fork, a small stream in northwestern Utah, tributary to Ashley creek. About fourteen miles from its source in the China mountains this stream reaches a large basin or sink, whose walls are from 75 to 100 feet high, except on the upstream side. The pool is apparently bottomless, and the water in it revolves with a slow, circular motion, caused either by the incoming waters or by suction from below, or both. The only visible outlet to this pool is a narrow rock channel, from which a little water flows, but is soon lost to sight a few hundred yards below. A measurement of the main stream just above the pool showed a volume of 96 cubic feet of water passing each second, but this entire flow disappears in the basin, and the stream bed for miles below is perfectly dry. About seven miles below this interesting pool were found several springs, one of them in a large hole twenty-five feet in diameter and twenty feet deep, which at times are empty and again filled with water. It is thought that the water which disappears in the upper pool flows underground deep below in the gravelly which forms the bed of the stream, and in times of rainfall heavier than usual appears again in part in the large springs below.—Atlanta Constitution.



Illustrated Suggestions.

The first illustration is a Georgia peach carrier, holding six small baskets of peaches, which we re-engage "from a cut in Country Gentleman. The next, No. 2, is a bushel box from the New York Tribune. Notice that the end pieces of this box are notched at the bottom and pointed at the top, so that a lot of crates may be stacked one over the other for sorting apples, potatoes, etc., in the cellar or for carrying to market. The third illustration is a wagonload of bushel crates, illustrations copied from American Agriculturist. Notice the lower tier of crates, then the retaining board, which holds in position the second tier of crates, placed over the first. The fourth illustration represents an opening in the fence through which people on foot can readily pass, but which cows and horses cannot get through, copied from



SUGGESTIONS ILLUSTRATED.

Farm and Fireside. The fifth cut represents a new method of protecting half-hardy or tender trees in winter by bending them over a log rolled close to the tree, and firmly fastened there by bundles of cornstalks thrown over the tree. A barrel or hoghead can be used in place of a log, with much saving of labor. Picture No. 6 shows a peculiar way of making a strong bushel crate. These bushel crates are used now extensively by farmers who gather from the fields potatoes, onions, carrots, apples, etc., placing them into these crates, then placing the crates directly into the wagon, from whence they are carried to cellar, without dumping them into wagon boxes, and shoveling them out again, as was done in old times. This cut is from American Agriculturist. The last cut is from Farm and Home and represents an easily constructed sawbuck.

Chicks Need Grit.

The chicks will be benefited by having some kind of gritty material mixed with their first feed. Coarse sand or egg shells dried and run through the coffee mill is probably as good as anything for this purpose. The supply houses keep in stock what is known as "chick grit," but we do not believe that it is any better than what has been above suggested. Next to the ravages of lice, bowel troubles lead to the heaviest loss of chicks, and the grit tends in a great degree to prevent such troubles. If a chick is killed at the end of the first day that it has run with the hen its crop will be found to contain a considerable quantity of sand and fine gravel, and if the weather is such that the hen can be turned loose the day following that on which the brood is taken from the nest, and be allowed to select the food, the owner will generally be safe in relieving himself of any concern regarding their health. The hen sees to it that the chicks get something which is not usually thought of by the owner, and that is grit.—Drovers' Journal.

Concerning Sorghum.

We have never known of a case of either first or second growth sorghum or Kaffir corn injuring cattle after being cut up and thoroughly dried, says H. M. Cottrell, of the Kansas experiment station. We have never known of a case of either first or second growth sorghum or Kaffir corn injuring hogs fed either green or dry in any stage of maturity. Sorghum hay is not nearly so good a hog feed as either alfalfa or clover, but where neither of these is available it will pay to feed the sorghum.

Stick to One Breed.

If farmers would take one good breed of fowls and carefully study their characteristics, they would make more profit than if they keep trying to originate some new breed. It sounds well to hear yourself spoken of as the originator of some new and valuable breed, but very few ever succeed in starting a variety of fowls that ever amounts to anything.

Dairy and Creamery Notes.

Do not allow any person or dogs to worry the milk cows.

Never stop nor let the work be interrupted when milk is "coming."

The neglected cow neither fills the pail nor the farmer's pocketbook.

Milk dry! Milking dry develops the udder and consequently the power of giving milk.

If there is any one thing that needs a dairyman's personal attention more than any other, it is milking.

If there is a little milk left in the udder each time it will cause any cow to decrease in her milk flow and finally cease giving milk at all.

Knowing how means much in butter making. This is why one person's butter is quoted at 20 cents a pound, while another's from just as good milk, will bring only 8 cents.

A cow should be milked three or four times a day if she is suffering from any disease of the udder.

There should be no loud, boisterous language permitted while doing the milking, for the cow is a nervous creature, and any uncalled-for excitement affects the quantity and quality of milk unfavorably.

It is the little attentions that go to make up the successful management of dairying, and he who does not study the needs of the common cow and her environment need expect no success with her blooded sister.

Beet Sugar and Cane Sugar.

Dr. Wiley, who is one of the most earnest advocates of sugar beet culture in the United States, said at a farmers' meeting in Ontario that the sugar cane growers in the tropics had a decided advantage over the sugar beet growers of the Northern States in the cost of production of sugar. If the labor of the South was as effective as that of the North, and as much enterprise was shown in developing the fields for cane and in other branches of the industry as must be shown on Northern farms in beet growing, the cane crop would win in the race every time. We believe this to be true, and therefore we are unable to understand

why he and others so earnestly urge the growing of sugar beets here. It cannot be that the best crop has proven a profitable one to those who have been engaged in it. Few of the crops that we have seen reported have shown a yield of over \$60 worth to the acre, and the majority fall below \$40, while the manure and labor required is about half as great as that required to grow 500 bushels of potatoes, and either of these is a more certain crop on good land well cared for than are the sugar beets.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Plowing Under Green Crops.

That there is merit in green manuring, adding humus to the soil, no one will deny who has tried it on moderately heavy soils, but that it should be generally practiced without regard to soil or local conditions is not a correct principle. Most of the plants used for green manuring are leguminous in character, hence have absorbed the greatest quantity of nitrogen from the air when they have reached maturity, and, in most sections, the hay of clover, cowpeas and velvet bean has a value too great to warrant one in using it as green manure, and this is especially the case on light, rather sandy soil, where the green manuring is of the least use. Under the conditions referred to the most profitable plan would be to let the crop mature and feed it for roughage, using the manure on the farm; in this way one has all the advantage that would come from the green manuring, under such circumstances, and the hay for feeding besides. Again, there is danger of souring the soil by too much and too frequent green manuring, so that one should know his soil thoroughly, or, better still, experiment carefully and note results, before going into green manuring too extensively.—Indianapolis News.

Growing the Best Apples.

Nurserymen report an unusual demand for the older and best-known varieties of apple trees, such as Rhode Island Greening, King, etc., and those who have fruited these old favorites are encouraging the demand for them. Growers have paid much attention to the later introductions and lost sight of the good things at hand. The writer remembers buying several barrels of King apples some twenty years ago in New England which were superb in quality and size, far superior to the majority of the varieties of recent introduction, and where this variety can be grown it may be safely said that it has no rival. At this season of the year the good old varieties like King, Rhode Island Greening, Spitzenburg and Northern Spy bring more money than the newer sorts.—Exchange.

Wheat as a Hog Food.

Results obtained at the Wisconsin experiment station show that there is practically no difference in the quantity of pork produced from the same weight of wheat or corn. In four trials an average of 499 pounds of ground wheat were required to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight. In two trials with cornmeal 498 pounds were required to produce 100 pounds of gain. When a mixture of equal parts of wheat and corn was fed, better results were obtained than when either wheat or corn was fed alone. It required 485 pounds of mixed wheat and corn, half and half, by weight to produce 100 pounds of gain in live weight.

Beefsteak and Onions.

Broil the steak over the fire, being careful to turn it often; after it is cooked place on a hot platter and put in the oven with little dabs of butter on it. Put two ounces of very finely chopped suet in a frying pan and fry a light brown; into that put three onions, sliced very fine. Cover the pan and cook until tender, then remove the cover and continue the cooking until the onions are a light brown. In serving pour the onions and gravy over the steak.

French-Fried Potatoes.

Peel some potatoes and cut in finger lengths not too thick, cover with ice water, and if they are old it is better to let them stand two hours. Drain, wipe dry, and fry in boiling fat as Saratoga chips—not too many at a time. When they are a nice brown lift the basket from the fat, sprinkle with salt, shake the grease from them and remove with a skimming spoon, drain on paper and serve at once.

Beef Broth.

Wash well two pounds of lean beef cut in small pieces, and put to boil in three quarts of cold water. Skim frequently while boiling, and when reduced to one quart take from pot and strain. Return to pot with half a pound of lean beef chopped fine and well mixed with three raw eggs. Beat all together and return to fire. Boil half an hour, or until clear, then strain and season to taste.

Broiled Veal Steak.

Butter the grilliron well and broil the steak over a hot fire; when quite brown on both sides, take out and put in a shallow pan; into the pan put a little white stock and about two ounces of butter. Set this in the oven for five minutes, take out the veal, and to the stock in the pan add a gill of tomato sauce with a bit of horseradish, and pour over the veal before serving.

Sponge Cake.

Three eggs, one and a half cups of flour, two tablespoonsful of cold water, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and a half teaspoonful of soda. Put all of the ingredients together at once, stir about five minutes; bake in a quick oven about twenty minutes.

Jenny Lind Soup.

Take three quarts of white stock, seasoned with white pepper and mace; put into it three ounces of sage.

Home Notes.

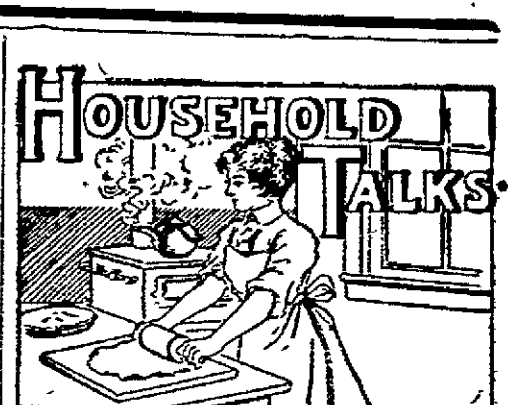
Old oak furniture can be thoroughly cleaned by being washed with hot beer. When all spots and dirt have been removed, polish in the usual way with beeswax and turpentine.

The white lead that is used in painting in oils, and which may be bought at any shop where art paints are sold, is the best and simplest sort of cement to mend china. It is so durable that dishes mended with it can withstand water.

To economize soap in the laundry a little pipe clay may be used for kitchen cloths and other much soiled articles. It has a very cleaning effect, and if a little be dissolved in the water only about half the usual amount of soap will be required.

To soften water for laundry purposes when you have no rain water supply it is a good plan to draw the water three or four days before it is needed for use, and to expose it to the air. This will render it quite soft, and will make soap either entirely unnecessary, or, at any rate, will make a very small quantity of it sufficient.

Where a sewing room is not available the seamstress will find a rug of linen crash perhaps two yards square a great convenience. This may be put under the machine, sewing chair and cutting table, and will keep scraps and bits of thread from the carpet, and in turn protect delicate fabrics from the dust of the floor. It can be laundered spring and fall, and kept in service indefinitely.



Household Talks.

Boiled Ham.

After making a satisfactory selection, wash and scrape the ham until clean, and then let it stand in fresh water over night. In the morning submerge it in a kettle of nearly boiling water. Let it cook gently for an hour, when you may throw in a carrot if there is no objection to the flavor, also a sprig of parsley, or a few cloves, and bay leaves, to suit the taste. When the meat is done let it stand in the liquor until cool, thus leaving it juicy and tender. Never boil any salt meat severely, but keep it at a gentle simmer until done. To give the ham a fine appearance, cover it with bread crumbs when cold, and brown lightly in the oven. This not only improves the flavor, but makes it possible to serve the same as baked ham.

Cranberry Timbales.

Take two quarts of cranberries, four cups sugar and two cups water; wash and pick over the cranberries carefully, put them in a saucepan with two cups of water, cover and stew till tender; then strain them through a sieve, return the pulp to the saucepan and boil fifteen minutes; add the sugar and stir and boil just long enough to melt the sugar; rinse out the timbale molds with cold water and sprinkle with granulated sugar; pour the cranberries when nearly cold into the molds, and set in a cool place to get firm.

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Grand Rapids, Wis., Feb. 22, 1902.

Entered at the Post Office at Grand Rapids, Wis., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.  
One Year.....\$1.50  
Six Months..... 75

DISCUSS MANUAL TRAINING.  
Interesting Session of the Woman's Clubs of This City.

Many ladies of our city, having expressed an interest in the subjects of Domestic Science and Manual Training and not only an interest, but a desire to know something more of their practical aspects and relation to the public schools, the Woman's Literary and Historical club took the initiative and invited all the women's clubs of the city to meet and discuss the subject. As a result of this invitation about fifty ladies assembled at the residence of Mrs. E. P. Arpin on Monday evening and an extremely interesting and beneficial program was carried out.

Two musical selections formed the beginning. These were songs rendered by Miss Reeves in her own charming manner and were very much enjoyed by everyone.

Mrs. Emma Brundage then introduced the subject of Domestic Science, giving in a forcible way the defects in our present methods of education and showing how Domestic Science and Manual training will supply just the physical and mental development to make our children better, happier, and more practical men and women.

Miss Briere followed with a discussion on the same subject, making clear how handwork, whether drawing painting, domestic science or manual training can never be a thing in itself but a part of the whole. Thought and feeling put into form and action bring out perfect harmony when these sciences of doing have their proper place in our school curriculum.

Mrs. Miller then entered a strong plea for Domestic Science and Manual training on the ground that our schools have always taken a foremost position in all progressive educational movements. A city that can afford a new forty thousand dollar high school cannot afford to be behind the times.

Mrs. Jamieson, the teacher of Domestic Science at Neenah, talked to the ladies informally for about an hour. She first told of the successful efforts of the club women of Neenah and Oshkosh in equipping rooms for Domestic Science in those cities and she then described minutely the furnishings of these kitchens, the cost of everything and the management and routine of her classes. Mrs. Jamieson's talk was extremely interesting, her long experience in the work making her an authority on all the practical workings of Domestic Science. Many ladies availed themselves of the privilege of asking questions and the answers to these resulted in a better understanding of the subject generally.

Miss McKercher then read a fine paper on Manual training, entering into the subject in such a thorough manner that it is difficult to describe any part of it and do it justice and lack of space prevents giving a full synopsis. For one thing she said "Many people have a wrong or limited idea of the scope of the work. It does not mean simply the handling of tools, but included every line of work in which the hand is a factor in obtaining knowledge."

Mrs. Warwick's paper brought out the thought that there is more demand for skilled mechanics and when Manual training is introduced into the public school work it will give the boy an opportunity to find his true vocation in life and the result will be more skilled mechanics and fewer poor professional men. Her suggestions were very sensible and to the point.

The company then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to discuss the advisability of presenting a memorial to the Board of Education stating therein their sympathy with any movement to advance the introduction of Manual training and Domestic Science and asking to co-operate with the Board in placing the work in the schools at an early date.

Mrs. G. R. Gardner was chosen chairman of the meeting. Mrs. E. B. Rossier, secretary. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Light but elegant refreshments were then served after which Miss Reeves favored the company with vocal selections. Considerable animated conversation was indulged in, after which the ladies departed for their homes feeling that a very profitable evening had been spent.

Saved her Child's Life.

"In 3 weeks our chubby little boy was changed by pneumonia almost to a skeleton" writes Mrs. W. Watkins of Pleasant City, O. "A terrible cough set in, that, in spite of a good doctor's treatment for several weeks, grew worse every day. We then used Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption and our darling was soon sound and well. We are sure this grand medicine saved his life." Millions know it's the only sure cure for coughs, colds and lung diseases. John E. Daly guarantees satisfaction. 50c. \$1. Trial bottles free.

Excursion Rates.

March 25, April 1st and 8th the Wisconsin Central will sell second class excursion tickets to points in Minnesota and North Dakota at very low rates. For rates and points to which tickets are sold apply at ticket office.

For Stomach Troubles.

"I have taken a great many different medicines for stomach trouble and constipation," says Mrs. S. Geiger of Dunkerton, Ia., but never had as good results from any as from Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets." For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

—If your doorbell is out of order or a new one is needed, telephone C. M. Dougherty 386.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

By C. Edmond LaVigne.

Written for the Grand Rapids Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—George W. Paulus of Grand Rapids, who was very sick with erysipelas in this city for about two weeks, has emerged from the sick room feeling much improved in general health and strength. He resumed his studies at Ralston University of Expression during the past week. This illness interfered to some extent with the study and pleasure plans of Mr. and Mrs. Paulus, but they continue to find delight in their winter association with the life of the national capital, and they have formed numerous pleasant acquaintances here.

The public amusement patrons of Washington have been afforded one of the most elaborate scenic productions during last week and the present one that has been presented in any local theater for several seasons. The dramatic version of Gen. Wallace's widely read novel, "Ben Hur," has been staged in fascinating manner and has created remarkable interest, drawing the largest audiences of the year. It requires a train of twelve cars to transfer the equipment of scenery and properties for the play. Twelve horses for the famous chariot race, and the camels that figure in other incidents of the story make the scenes realistic. Three hundred and fifty people are employed in the performance, besides a host of electricians and mechanics. The stage of the National theatre had to be reconstructed to accommodate the presentation, and the foundation for the chariot race was laid in cement. Critics here have been thrilled and pleased with the play, and when it goes west, those readers of the Tribune who happen in the cities, or who frequent the star attractions there, will not want to miss "Ben Hur."

Myron H. McCord, formerly of Wisconsin, is likely to retain his place as marshal of Arizona, notwithstanding the recent appointment of Ben Daniels to that position by the president. Information received by the executive just before he started the commission to Mr. Daniels tended to reveal the fact that Daniels served a term in the Wyoming prison many years ago for larceny. Upon investigation the president decided to withhold Daniels' commission, hence an effort is now being made by Mr. McCord's friends to retain the latter in his office. Daniels was a rough rider and a brave man. He was nominated to succeed Mr. McCord as marshal. McCord resigned the governorship of Arizona to organize a regiment for the Spanish war. He became colonel of the regiment and last year was appointed marshal of Arizona by President McKinley. There was no objection to him by President Roosevelt, it is said, but Daniels was nominated because he had been a good soldier in the president's regiment.

Before these paragraphs are printed, the decision of President Roosevelt on the appeal of Admiral Schley will have been made public. That decision has been printed and copies are in the hands of representatives of press associations, but with the understanding that they should not be made public until Thursday morning. The quiet tip in Washington seems to indicate that the decision is somewhat adverse to Admiral Schley, but members of the cabinet today were reported to aver that the decision will meet with the approval of the country, and to meet the approval of the country it must approve of Schley.

Smallpox has at last put in an appearance in this section and there has been great scurrying on account of it. There are six cases of it reported from the hospital today. One case was discovered in the census bureau and the unfortunate was hurried away in an ambulance, while general orders soon followed from the chief clerk advising that the two thousand or more clerks of that department be vaccinated at once as a precaution against the spread of the disease. Our plate mate at the dining hall was today sent into quarantine for two weeks. The office of the register of wills has been closed and fumigated. New cases are developing all about the city. Smallpox was the illness in a mode back in Wisconsin three months ago. The District is a little behind the times, though evidently getting into touch with germs that seem to be floating generally over all the east and northwest. The Washington health department is at it as about the best organized of any city in the country and the danger of an epidemic here is said to be very remote. Neighboring cities to the north have suffered severely from the disease.

Pension legislation in Congress is always interesting to many American citizens, because it personally affects large numbers of them. A bill which, if it becomes a law, will result in the abolition of at least 500 clerks from the pension bureau, an army of pension agents and also the many pension examining boards throughout the country, has been introduced in the House by Representative Corliss of Michigan. It provides that all soldiers and sailors of the civil war who have established their right to a pension under the act of 1890 shall be allowed a pension of \$12 per month. It will include all those who are now on the pension rolls under the provision of that act at a less rate than \$12 per month. It is thought this system of equal treatment to all would obviate the great dissatisfaction felt and expressed by the old soldier.

During the past week an interesting memorial was presented Congress from the federal party in the Philippine Islands. It urges that the archipelago be retained as territory of the United States and be given a liberal form of government, but not independence. The discussion of the Philippine tariff bill has proceeded quietly in the senate and will probably come to a vote next Monday. The omnibus bill passed the House with some radical amendments, as did also the war tax bill providing a reduction sweep of seventy millions dollars from Uncle Sam's revenues. The repeal of the war taxes will receive strong opposition from several members of the Senate. The bill providing for a permanent census passed the Senate, but with several minor amendments added to the document as it was passed by the House. The important feature of contention between the two branches of Congress on this bill has now reduced itself practically to the salary of director. At present the head of the bureau receives \$7,500 per year. The House reduced the salary to \$5,000, and the Senate put it back up to \$7,500. If the Senate and House can agree in conference on this salary question the census is soon destined to be a permanent department of government and such clerks as are employed when the bill becomes law will be transferred into the classified service. A vigorous protest was heard in the Senate on the subject of Senate employees. During the past thirty days more than twenty extra messengers and clerks were employed at a salary of \$1.40 each per year. It was pointed out that nine of these employees were for committees that had not had a meeting for eight or ten years. A committee of investigation was appointed. A bill that should be unanimously accepted in the Senate, but which will no doubt die there, has been sent over with the approval of the House and provides for the election of senators by popular vote.

The subscription fund for the entertainment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Washington next October has been brought up to \$40,000 and is growing daily. It represents the work of the committee in charge for the first week. A good time for the old boys in blue is assured and we hope to find some participants to the coming encampment from the vicinity of the good Wisconsin home on the river.

—A. B. Crawford, Dentist. Office in Reiland building, Grand Rapids. High grade service at reasonable fees.

Council met in regular session

Mayor Wheelan presiding. Aldermen present, Wood, Lutz, Schuman, Gross, Pratt, Lubeck, Otto, Bossert, Kellogg, Jackson, Rossier, McCarthy and Boies. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The following resolution was presented by Alderman Wood.

RESOLUTION.  
WHEREAS, The Board of Education of the city of Grand Rapids, has by vote of two-thirds (2/3) of all its members duly adopted the following Resolution, to-wit:

RESOLVED 1. That the Board of Education of the city of Grand Rapids, of Wood county, Wisconsin, build and construct during the present year of 1902, upon the grounds donated by the city of Grand Rapids in said city for the purpose, a high school building substantially according to the plans and specifications of Chandler & Parks submitted to, approved and adopted by said Board of Education.

2. That said Board of Education for the purpose of said construction make application for and obtain a loan from the Trust Funds of the state of Wisconsin, in the sum of forty thousand (\$40,000) dollars, with interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum payable annually in advance, for the term of twenty (20) years, the principal thereof to be paid in ten (10) equal annual installments of four thousand (\$4,000) dollars each, commencing with the year 1913.

3. There is hereby levied upon all the taxable property within said city of Grand Rapids a direct annual tax in addition to all other taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such loan as it falls due and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof as the same shall become due by Section 2. of this Resolution, which tax shall be annually collected by the proper officers for the purpose of meeting such principal and interest.

AND WHEREAS, the said Board of Education has placed said resolution before this council together with a copy of its minutes showing the due passage and adoption of the same by said Board of Education, and request that this council approve its said action: Therefore.

RESOLVED 1. That the action of the Board of Education of the city of Grand Rapids in making said application for said loan is hereby approved in all things.

2. There is hereby levied upon all taxable property within said city of Grand Rapids, a direct annual tax in addition to all other taxes sufficient to pay the interest on such loan as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof as the same shall become due, which tax shall be annually collected by the proper officers for the purpose of meeting such principal and interest.

And unanimously adopted by the following vote the clerk calling the roll. Ayes—Wood, Lutz, Schuman, Gross, Pratt, Lubeck, Otto, Bossert, Kellogg, Jackson, Rossier, McCarthy, and Boies. Nays—None.

W. E. WHEELAN, M. G. GORDON,  
Mayor. City Clerk.

—There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's catarrh cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer \$100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists 75c. Hall's family pills are the best.

—One big load of dry kindling wood delivered to any part of the city for \$1.25. BADGER BOX & LUMBER CO Telephone No. 314.

THREE MONTHS  
Free Tuition

Three Months Free Tuition to all Students who enter the

WISCONSIN  
Business University,  
La Crosse, Wisconsin.

or any of the Toland Business Universities, at any time before March 10, 1902.

For full information concerning this liberal offer, call at the office of the University or address F. J. TOLAND, La Crosse, Wis.

The attention of those desiring an education that will enable them to secure a first class position is called to the following facts:

First—The Toland Business Universities are the only business schools that have the unqualified endorsement of business men throughout the entire Northwest.

Second—Nine out of every ten Toland graduates secure employment. Nine out of every ten of other schools are idle or filling cheap positions.

Third—Positions are secured for all students who excel.

Fourth—During the past four months there has been no time in which the demand for Toland graduates was not greater than the supply.

Fifth—Every graduate of the short-hand department of the Toland Universities is now employed.

Sixth—The Toland Universities place more graduates in positions than all other business schools in the Northwest combined.

Special offer withdrawn after March 10.

# OUR FIRST TWO WEEKS EXPERIENCE

IN THE MERCANTILE BUSINESS IN GRAND RAPIDS, has been to us a source of great satisfaction.

We are more than gratified at the way the good people of the city and vicinity patronized our Clearing Sale. We have been very successful in closing out the bulk of winter goods and the broken lots left from the Mrs. Hamm stock and enables us to use the space which we so much need for our New Goods which are arriving daily. It will only be a short time now when we will be able to fill your wants in every department and it will be our aim to run a first-class store in every respect, giving the people the BEST GOODS the market affords at the very lowest prices consistent with first-class merchandise and we hope to be favored with a good share of your patronage, assuring you that we will endeavor to treat you squarely at all times.

Respectfully yours,

## The Heineman Mercantile Company

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN, EAST SIDE.

Mrs. J. Hamm's Old Stand.

CHAS. S. WHITTLESEY,  
Real Estate, Insurance and  
Loans. Notary Public.

Office over Bank of Grand Rapids, West Side.

40,000 acres of wild and improved farming lands for sale in Wood and surrounding counties.

Houses and lots for sale in the city.

HOUSES TO RENT.

FOR SALE—3,000 acres of land with 15,000,000 feet of pine and hardwood timber thereon. All within seven miles of railroad. A rare bargain, as property will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—177 acres improved farm, town of Rudolph, good buildings, 70 acres clear, 70 acres young timber, \$25.00 an acre.

FOR SALE—80 acre farm, fine house and barn, town of Hansen, 10 miles from city, excellent location. Can be secured at a bargain.

FOR SALE—Two lots with fine 10-room house, good barn and woodshed. Situated in desirable residence part of the city, east side.

FOR SALE—One lot with fine house, modern improvements. Good location close to business part of city, west side.

FOR SALE—One lot with fine modern residence, good barn, French st., close to business part of city.

FOR SALE—Two good farms, town of Armenta, Juneau county, 120 and 200 acres respectively. Prices and terms very reasonable.

Prices, terms and full particulars furnished at my office.

C. S. WHITTLESEY,  
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

CENTRALIA  
...MEAT MARKET...

WEST GRAND RAPIDS.

A supply of Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats constantly on hand. Everything fresh and clean.

Reiland's East Side Market

Is also the leading trading place on the east side. Here you will find everything wanted in the meat line. FISH AND GAME in season.

N. REILAND, Prop.

A. H. DUSTIN,  
Carpenter,  
Millwright,  
Contractor  
and Builder.

Correspondence Solicited.

BOX 52. GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

..NEW..  
Harness Shop.

Across from Johnson & Hill Company's. In-building with U. S. Express office.

All New Stock.

I invite all my old customers to call and see me. Everything in the line of harnesses and repairing.

V. X. LANDRY.

WOOD CO.  
NATIONAL BANK.

Grand Rapids, Wis.

CAPITAL \$50,000. SURPLUS \$20,000.

F. GARRISON, President.  
L. M. ALEXANDER, Vice Pres.  
E. J. HOGAN, Cashier.  
COMMENCED BUSINESS  
NOVEMBER 1, 1891.

DIRECTORS:  
F. GARRISON  
L. M. ALEXANDER  
THOS. E. NASH  
E. ROENIUS  
F. J. WOOD

Safety Deposit Boxes For Rent.  
All business connected with banking is earnestly solicited and we promise prompt and careful attention to every detail. Interest paid on time deposits.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

All the latest and best styles furnished here. You run no risk as satisfaction is guaranteed to all sitters. Try him and you will look pleasant. Photo enlargements, Porcelain pictures, transparency views, etc.

O. KAURIN,  
PHOTOGRAPHER, WEST SIDE.

To cure a Cold in one Day.  
The Laxative Bromo-Quinine tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

GEO. W. BAKER,  
Funeral Director  
and Licensed  
Embalmer.

All business entrusted to my care will have prompt and careful attention. A qualified lady assistant. Special attention given to night calls.

Telephone 313. Center St. East Side.  
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

C. M. DOUGHARTY,  
Electric Light and Bell Wiring.

Full line of Batteries, Electric Fans and Electrical Supplies.

Telephone 204. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

New Second Hand Store  
J. SMUCKLER, PROPRIETOR.

We buy and sell everything in the line of Furniture, Stoves, Crockery, Junk, Rubbers, Hides and all kinds of Metal. We pay the highest prices and we sell at the lowest. Remember Jake Smuckler, the west side second hand man. The 4th door north of Timm & Briere's next to Mrs. Lefebvre's W. River St.

NEW  
SHOE SHOP.

All kinds of repairing on Boots and Shoes promptly and neatly done.

C. F. WARD,

Shop on River St. West Side

Patronize Home Industry  
by having your work done at the  
Riverside Steam Laundry.

All work guaranteed.

GEORGE BOYER, PROP.

West Side, Near Commercial House.

ALL KINDS OF  
COAL

PRICES RIGHT.

E. C. KETCHUM.

TELEPHONE:  
Office, 164. Residence, 51.



## LOCAL ITEMS.

—Telephone Pavlick & Rick, number 340 for choice meats.

A girl baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nic White on the east side on Wednesday morning.

James Howlett sold a house and two lots on the east side last week to Henry Pellersels, consideration \$1,200.

—Don't forget to call on G. Bruderie, the west side shoemaker if you want the best work done in the city.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Page Tibbitts, 338 Oxford Ave., Eau Claire, Wis., Thursday, Feb. 20th, a daughter.

—Call on J. F. Moore, the west side wagonmaker for all kinds of carriage and wagon repairing and all kinds of smith work.

All the employees of the St. Paul railroad have been vaccinated during the past week by order of the head beader of the road.

Rev. Shaw's subject next Sunday morning at First Congregational church will be "What is Man?" For evening "The Hidden God."

The dates for the Grand Army encampment at Stevens Point have been fixed for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 13, 14 and 15.

Mrs. Judith Barney last week disposed of her lots and house on the west side to Wm. Kruger. Mrs. Barney intends to purchase another place.

A party of young friends surprised Miss Nellie Steib on Monday evening at her home on the west side, the occasion being the anniversary of that young lady's birthday.

At the session of the school commissioners on Thursday evening it was decided to heat the new high school by steam. This decision was arrived at after mature consideration.

—To Let—Two large rooms. Inquire at N. J. Boucher's harness shop.

Last week Jasper Schiller of Aitdorf sold his farm consisting of 40 acres to Frank Wuerst, consideration \$1,100. Mr. and Mrs. Schiller expect to leave for Switzerland next fall.

There will be a special meeting of the church and congregation of the First Congregational church next Tuesday evening at 7:30. A large attendance is desired. Business important.

D. M. Huntington has had the pine trees cut from the land that he has been using as a deer park and obtained about seven thousand feet of logs thereby. The tract contained about five acres.

—Sweet cream for sale at the White Front candy kitchen.

The sawmill at Arpin, belonging to the John Arpin Lumber company, finished the cut of logs at that point last week. This about winds up the work in the lumbering line at this point and with the exception of a little scattering work nothing further will be done.

—Photographer Morterud has put in a stock of mouldings at his gallery on the east side and will keep a man to do anything in the line of picture framing that may come his way. If you have pictures to frame look over his stock of moulding before you decide.

Geo. F. Kreiger recently purchased four lots on the west side from Mrs. M. Gordon. They are located south of Kellogg's lumber yard and Mr. Kreiger intends to move his shop there as soon as the weather permits and engage in a general repair business.

—WANTED—1500 feet of good sound red tamarack logs, length 6 to 8 feet, not less than 8 inches at small end. F. W. KRUGER.

Landlord Crotteau of the Lyon House is shy just three sheets from his repertoire of bed clothes as the result of having accommodated some parties from Adams county at his hotel on one night last week. The theft was discovered when the beds were being made but the culprits had then made their escape.

Henry F. Natwick of Cumberland, Maryland, and Miss Laura Houston of this city were married in the city of Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, February 12th. Both of the young people are well and favorably known in this section. Mr. Natwick's parents residing at Hansen, while Miss Houston was reared in this city.

During the past week Geo. N. Hill has been in Chicago where he was engaged in buying goods for the firm of Johnson & Hill company. He has selected one of the finest and largest stocks ever shown in this city and it is expected that they will soon be shipped and placed on exhibition at the company's store in this city.

—Ice cream for sale in large or small quantities at the White Front candy kitchen.

The Woman's club of Kenosha, which recently gained fame on account of its efforts to entice song birds to Kenosha, has been asked to further the movement for the protection of song birds. The club has been asked to father a bill in the Wisconsin state legislature providing for the taxing of cats to indirectly protect birds.

The hearing of Frank Hinz, which was to have been before Justice Cooper on the 19th instant, was given an adjournment for one week in accordance with the motion of the young man's attorney. Hinz is the young man who shot W. J. Moody and his own father. Both of the injured men have recovered from their wounds.

Miss Mae Emmons has been circulating a petition among the business men of this city which asks for her appointment as postmistress of the Grand Rapids postoffice. It is stated by some who profess to know that Spooner and Minor have got together, and being both Stalwarts they have adopted this method of getting back at the present incumbent.

—Reader—You will confer a lasting favor and receive a reward, if you will report the name of dealers trying to sell you a substitute for the Madison Medicine Co.'s Rocky Mountain Tea. Johnson & Hill Co.

The grammar grades of Howe High school will give an entertainment at the high school building on Saturday evening, Feb. 22.

—M. A. Bogoger funeral director and embalmer. Telephone number 343, residence 291. Calls attended day or night. Livery in connection.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Smart were surprised by their friends on Friday evening, the occasion being Mrs. Smart's birthday. A very pleasant evening was spent.

—Electric light fixtures and shades at C. M. Dougherty's.

On Wednesday E. L. Powell of Freedom won the city looking over the ground with a view to starting a canning factory here. A meeting will be held at the city hall on the east side on Saturday afternoon of next week, to which farmers and business men are invited to discuss the situation.

How would you like to be the oil man? The Standard Oil company has declared a dividend of twenty percent for the first quarter of this year, the total amount to be distributed being \$20,000,000. Of this John D. Rockefeller will receive forty percent, or \$8,000,000. Which is not at all bad for three months of work, consisting mostly of planning what to do with the money.

—Stops the cough and works off the cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure no pay. Price 25 cents.

R. A. McDonald received his appointment as postmaster of the Centralia postoffice on Friday morning, and it is probable that he will take charge of the office on the first of March in order to avoid the confusion of accounts incident to making a change in the middle of the month. The arrival of this appointment settles for a time at least a question that had been a matter of speculation for some time past.

—Electric curling iron heaters. C. M. Dougherty.

There is some talk among the baseball fans of organizing a Wisconsin valley league for next summer that will take in Grand Rapids, Stevens Point, Marshfield, Wausau, Merrill, Tomahawk, Antigo and Rhinelander. Such a league should be self-supporting if properly handled, for the expenses would not be large for transportation. It is probable that representatives of these cities will be invited to meet in Wausau some time next month and discuss the scheme. —Wausau Herald.

—When you lack energy, do not relish your food, feel dull and stupid, after eating, all you need is a dose of Chamberlain's stomach and liver tablets. They will make you feel like a new man and give you an appetite like a bear. For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

Joe Corriveau had an experience on Wednesday that would undoubtedly have made his hair stand on end had it not been for the fact that there is a bald spot on Joe's head right where the hair is supposed to stand upright in case of great mental agitation. Joe had gone into Smuckler's second hand store for some purpose or other and during his stay he noticed that one of the children was playing with some cylindrical objects on the floor. Joe picked one of the cylinders up and discovered to his amazement that it was a stick of dynamite. The proprietor's attention was called to the matter and it was found that there were six sticks of the stuff on the premises. The proprietor explained that the dynamite had been in a tub bought with some other second-hand stuff, and that he did not know of its dangerous nature. Mr. Corriveau thinks it is crowding matters just a trifle when they get to handling second-hand dynamite next door to his place of business.

**High School Notes.**

F. E. Compton, an alumnus of the High school now agent for the C. E. Peach Book company of New York, presented the members of the High school with two fine volumes of "The Students Reference Work." These are the books that he is selling in the eastern states. The volumes are of the latest edition with events dated up to 1902. Upon receipt of the books the students immediately decided unanimously to send him a vote of thanks, which was done by one of the Seniors.

**Forum program for Feb. 21.**

Music.....Glee Club  
Declaration.....Ethel Nisson  
Optional.....Mamie Daly

**Debate.**  
Resolved, that since the U. S. is to build and operate a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans that the Panama route is more preferable than the Nicaragua route.

**Affirmative.** Earle Brennan, Herman Hanson, Belle Quinn, Susie Granger, Reading.....Ethel Kelley, Topic.....Paul Swan, Essay.....Floy Quinn.

Several of the members of the Forum attended the special programme given by the Columbia Literary society on the west side last Friday evening. The programme was well rendered and west side people deserve credit for it.

Miss Jamieson, teacher in Domestic Science at Neenah visited school Monday afternoon. In the evening she gave a talk in the High school building to four of the Women's clubs who met there.

The members of the Grammar room will give an entertainment Saturday evening Feb. 22 at the High school. All are invited to come. Admission 10 cents.

The Juniors gave a lantern slide entertainment Thursday evening which proved a success financially, there being a full house.

Mr. Falchs had charge of the Physics class on Monday owing to the fact that Mr. Hambrecht was not with us. Mr. Davis an agent representing a heating apparatus firm of Chicago was a visitor Thursday morning.

The Theory and Art class began work on Monday, to last the next twelve weeks.

The Seniors adopted a Latin class motto at the last meeting.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Ray Love of Merrill visited his parents in the city over Sunday.

Hon. F. A. Cady and wife of Marshfield were in the city on Wednesday.

Frank Boles and wife of Nekeosa were in the city shopping on Monday.

J. J. Phillips spent a few days last week in Marshfield visiting with friends.

August Wagner of Nekeosa was in the city on Monday visiting with friends.

Peter Huber, one of Nekeosa's merchants, was in the city on Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Peter McCamley was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Peter Doyle at Medford, this week.

Capt. A. C. Martin of Marshfield transacted business at the court house on Wednesday.

Michael Dolan, who has had quite a siege of sickness, was out for the first time on Tuesday.

Fred Price was home from Green Bay a few days the first part of the week visiting his mother.

Martin Pyl, the Arpin storekeeper and cheesemaker, was in the city between trains on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. P. Hiles and daughter Kittie, of Dexterville, were in the city on Wednesday.

Attorney George L. Williams of Milwaukee was in the city the fore part of the week on business.

Ex-Congressman Lyman E. Barnes of Appleton transacted legal business in the city during the week.

Mrs. D. J. Arpin left on Wednesday for Pasadena, California, where she expects to remain several weeks.

S. R. Rogers of Loyal was in the city the latter part of the week visiting Mrs. N. E. Emmons and family.

Chas. Plumb and F. C. Eckelberry of Marshfield spent a few hours in the city Thursday, taking in the sights.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lynch left on Monday for Milwaukee where Mr. Lynch attended the session of lumbermen.

Mrs. Guy Gettis returned the first of the week from Wausau where she had been visiting her mother, Mrs. Frank Babcock.

Mrs. Wesley King of Stevens Point returned to her home on Thursday, after a two weeks visit with relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McFarland and Mrs. A. L. Fontaine were in Milwaukee this week attending the Eastern Star convention.

Miss Maude Akey returned Monday night from Janesville where she had been the past week visiting with relatives and friends.

Miss Anna Jaeger who has been employed at the candy kitchen, left on Sunday for her home at Wausau to be gone until spring.

A. H. Barr, superintendent of the box factory, departed on Saturday for Oshkosh where he expects to receive medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Witter, who had been visiting relatives at Rockford, Ill., and also cities in this state, returned home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Beulah Biron was confined to her bed the fore part of the week with an attack of tonsillitis. She is considerably better at this writing.

Doctor and Mrs. D. A. Telfer left on Monday for Chicago expecting to be absent a week. They were accompanied by their niece, Jeanette Muir.

Mrs. August Sutor of Marshfield was a visitor at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Laramie on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Messrs. Dominick Reiland and John Cepres accompanied by Misses Elmore Slattery and Jennie Berard spent Sunday at the Slattery home in Rudolph.

Martin Bever, who is now located at Kennan, was in the city a short time on Saturday while on his way home to Sherry to spend Sunday with his mother.

Mrs. H. E. Frisbie and son F. C. of Wild Rose were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie McMillan last week. Mrs. Frisbie is a sister of Mrs. McMillan.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gussel departed on Monday for Stevens Point where they will make their future home. Mr. Gussel having sold his farm on the Plover road.

Private advices received from Harry Miller state that he is within a short distance of New York and that he expected to be on hand on Saturday to see Prince Henry land.

A. J. Hasbrouck has been quite ill during the past week with pneumonia. He was recovering from an attack of the grip when a relapse occurred, and he has since been very sick.

Col. B. F. Parker arrived in the city Thursday evening. Mr. Parker is one of the head moguls in the lodge of Independent Foresters and he was here in the interest of that organization.

Miss Maud Shaw left on Tuesday for Hartland where she intended to visit with friends for a time. Hartland was the family's home before coming here and they have many friends there.

George M. Hill returned on Thursday from his trip to West Baden, where he had been for the benefit of his health. He is considerably improved in health and shows the change in his features.

The Messrs. W. F. and C. F. Kellogg and Edward Lynch attended the Retail Lumbermen's convention which convened at Milwaukee Tuesday. W. F. Kellogg was elected one of the directors of the Hoo Hoo association.

Dr. Ridgman and Geo. Corriveau returned on Saturday from Hudson, where they had been during the week. Among the invalids at the Sanatorium there is George N. Wood, whom the doctor reports appears to be much improved in health.

Chas. Duncan departed the first of the week for Lake Mills, the scene of his boyhood days, which he has not visited for over thirty years. Mr. Duncan expects to be gone about six weeks and will visit the Soldier's home at Waupaca on his return home.

J. E. Cooley of Grand Rapids spent a few days in this city the past week. He purchased the presses and type of the defunct Weekly Calumet and had the same packed and shipped to Grand Rapids where he soon expects to launch a newspaper.—Chilton Times.

George Huntsinger, traveling salesman for the Marshfield Bedding company, was in the city on Monday interviewing the customers of the company. Mr. Huntsinger reports that the company started up in their new factory on Monday morning, and that everything was running except the excelsior mill, which would be in operation by the latter part of the week.

## Society and Club Notices.

The M. W. K. club will meet next Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. W. A. Peterson.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church of east side will meet next Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Wales.

The Travel class will meet on Tuesday with Mrs. Ramsay at the residence of F. MacKinnon on the west side.

The Woman's Club will meet next Monday evening with Mrs. T. A. Lipke.

The Historical and Literary society will meet on Monday evening with Mrs. Charlotte Renne.

The Ladies Aid society of the First Congregational church of the west side will meet Wednesday with Mrs. E. C. Rossier.

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church, west side, will meet on Wednesday evening with Mrs. Herbert Kellogg.

## Will Have Waterworks.

Pittsville Pilot: The common council has ordered an election on the proposition to bond the city of Pittsville for \$5000 for the purpose of putting in a system of water works. Mr. I. E. Phillee of Grand Rapids was over and gave the Mayor and Aldermen some good points, also furnished the council with reliable figures to start on. He estimates that we can put in a good system with a gas engine and pump with a capacity of throwing 600 gallons per minute and an eight inch water main up to the corner of 2d Ave. and Main street and from there to the corner of 2d Ave. and Monroe street for less than \$4000. This pump under 120 lbs., pressure will furnish three streams through a two and one-half hose and nozzle reduced to one inch, eighty feet high continuously. This water main will be seven feet under ground and will be provided with four or more hydrants located at suitable points for use and Mr. Phillee advises us after the plant is in, you can build, say one block additional per year for from \$250 to \$300 per block of 300 feet. The pump is large enough for a town eight or ten times the size of Pittsville.

She was sitting up with a sick man. No professional nurse was she. Simply sitting up with her love-sick lover, Giving him Rocky Mountain Tea. —Johnson & Hill Co.

## Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best and most famous compound in the world to conquer aches and kill pains. Cures cuts, heals burns, and bruises, subdues inflammation, masters piles. Millions of boxes sold yearly. Works wonders in boils, ulcers, felons and skin eruptions. It cures or no pay. 25c at John E. Daly's.

## Millions Put to Work.

The wonderful activity of the new century is shown by an enormous demand for the world's best worker's. Dr. King's new life pills. For constipation, sick headache, biliousness, or any trouble of stomach, liver or kidneys they're unrivaled. Only 25c at John E. Daly's.

## Taken Up.

Came to my place on the Plover road three miles northeast of the city, one large black and white dog, half shepherd, four white feet. Can have same by calling, proving property and paying for this notice. CARL MILLER.

—FOR SALE CHEAP—Two houses and six lots on west side. Will sell in bunch or separate. Two story houses. GUS NEIMAN. 4t

## ICE CREAM

Prices for 1902.  
No. 1 Brick Ice Cream \$1.50 per gallon. All flavors.  
No. 1 Bulk Ice Cream, \$1.25 per gallon.  
Cream on sale every Sunday commencing Feb. 23 at  
G. W. DAVIS  
Ice Cream Parlors.

## HIRZY The Optician

Is prepared to correct any defects in your vision that you may be suffering from. The latest approved methods are used testing the eyes and he will always

## Test Eyes Free

So that you run no chances in going to him. Often a slight defect will, if allowed to run, lead to something worse that cannot be corrected. Call at once.

**A. P. HIRZY,**  
Grand Rapids, Wis.

## Defects in Eyesight



Can be corrected by having your eyes fitted accurately to a pair of glasses by J. R. CHAPMAN. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.



and by the same token the increase in our sales shows that the people know when good value, reasonable prices and guaranteed satisfaction can be obtained.

## KELLOGG BROS. LUMBER CO.,

—YARDS AT—  
East Grand Rapids, West Grand Rapids, Nekeosa.

## People who are Particular

What They Eat always insist upon having Dewey, Victoria or Sunbeam Flour. Bread made from it retains all the elements of the wheat that goes to make brain and strength and has a delicious wheat flavor that is all its own. Sold by all grocers. If not at yours, write the mill.

## Grand Rapids Milling Co.

**Buy A Range with a Record.**

**WE** sold over Fifty Quick Meal and Bement Ranges last year. All testify to their high grade and good cooking qualities.

**Garland Stoves** are known all over the world, they need no recommendation.

## Stransky Granite &amp; Nickel Plated ware

will furnish a house to the Queens taste.

**NASURY PAINT** has been on the market here for fifteen years and is still in the lead. We also sell White Lead, Oil, Varnish and anti-kalsomine.

## Paint Brushes, Bicycles, and Clothes Wringers are some of our leaders.

REMEMBER that we have the largest and most complete tin and plumbing shop in the county. Our prices are always right and work guaranteed.

## CENTRALIA HDW. CO.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

**PILES** CAN BE CURED by the first treatment alone. Apply ointment to the seat of the piles, and the cure is sure. The ointment is sold by all druggists. Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists or by mail on receipt of price 1.00.

**CUTLER'S COMBINED TREATMENT CURE** is the only cure that combines internal and external treatments and CURES. One month treatment \$1.00. Sold by all druggists or by mail on receipt of price 1.00.

**CLARK MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.**

**CURES IN 3 TO 5 DAYS.**  
B No. 1—For Men, In cravall, 50c  
B No. 2—For Men, Wash, 50c  
B No. 3—For Women, Wash, 50c  
SAFE AND SURE  
CURE GUARANTEED.  
Send for treatise.  
Sold by all Druggists, or sent on receipt of price by  
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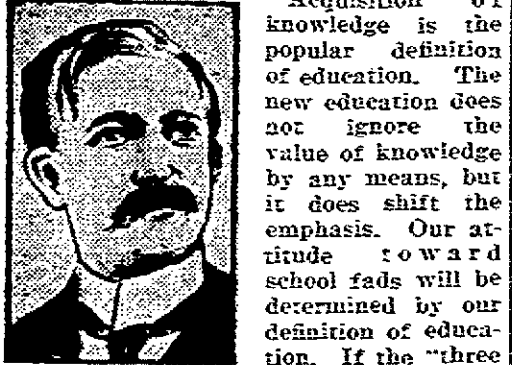






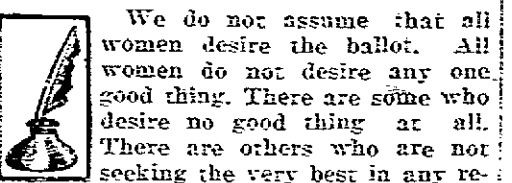


Fads in Schools a Necessity.



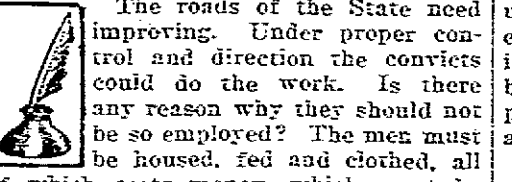
Acquisition of knowledge is the popular definition of education. The new education does not ignore the value of knowledge by any means, but it does shift the emphasis. Our attitude toward school fads will be determined by our definition of education. If the "three R's" are the chief end of education, the fads are a waste of time. If education is mental and spiritual power, as the best educators are now saying, the fads are indispensable. A child reared on arithmetic, old-fashioned geography and the A B C method of education is apt to be mentally starved and lean. Drawing, color work, "mud pies," music, manual training and constructive work, however simple, seize the innermost interest of the child. That there are educational dangers from "fads" is not denied. First, because in the hands of impulsive educational reformers the fad is likely to be overdone. For an ideal system it requires ideal teaching. Our normal school course ought to be three or even four years, instead of two. Children who must be at work at 12 years old have no time for fads. Level the conditions up to the ideal standards of education. Any fight against fads should be a fight, not for their abolition, but for their proper modification and for their increased effectiveness in public education. R. A. WHITE, D. D.

Progress of Women.



We do not assume that all women desire the ballot. All women do not desire any one good thing. There are some who desire no good thing at all. There are others who are not seeking the very best in any relation of life. If we had waited for a majority of the women of our nation to demand higher education, when do you suppose the doors of our colleges would have been opened to them? Dire results have been predicted at every step of radical progress. When women first enjoyed higher education, the cry went out that the home would be destroyed. But the schools were opened, and women entered them, and it has been discovered that the intelligent woman makes a wiser mother, a better homemaker and a much more desirable companion, friend and wife than a woman whose intellectual horizon is narrowed by the circuit of embroidery and the minutiae. When coeducation was first tried, men thought they would easily carry off the honors, but soon they learned their mistake. That experience gave to men a better opinion of woman's intellectual ability. The larger intellectual powers of women and the greater financial independence of women have tended to elevate the home. There is nothing in liberty which can harm either man or woman; there is nothing in justice which can work against the best good of humanity. ANNA HOWARD SEAW.

Work that Convicts Might Do.



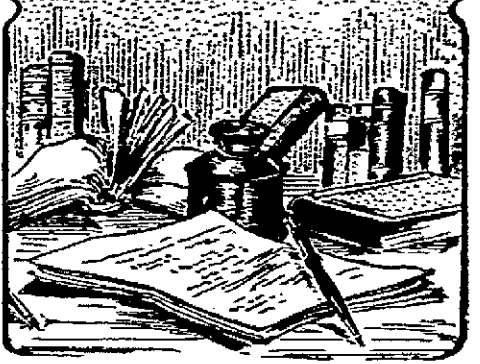
The roads of the State need improving. Under proper control and direction the convicts could do the work. Is there any reason why they should not be so employed? The men must be housed, fed and clothed, all of which costs money, which must be supplied by the taxpayers. Is there any more effective way of making returns to the taxpayers than in the permanent improvement of the public roads?

FIRST LESSONS.

Young Sailor Forcibly Taught Economy and Respect for Superiors.

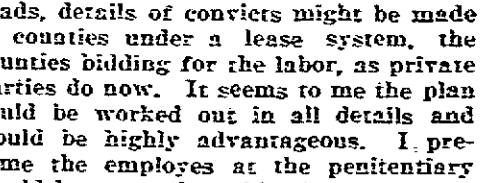
The first two lessons on board ship are, perhaps, obedience and the learning to keep things "shipshape." In accomplishing the latter task, there must be no waste. Economy is as requisite as order. A writer who calls himself "a Yankee sailor" tells in his reminiscences, entitled "On Many Seas," the story of his introduction to marine discipline. He says: My first job was to scrub the brass work about the wheel and screw-steering. The steamer being new, there was a deal of work to do about the rigging, which had stretched all out of shape on the passage from Fairhaven to New York. On this, my first day, they had been setting up the lower rigging, and the decks were very much littered, when the mate ordered me to "sweep up."

First I went round and gathered up a handful of "shakings," that is, odds and ends of rope yarns, and with them a brand-new piece of inch-and-a-half manilla rope, about six or seven feet long, which had been cut off for some purpose. Supposing this to be of no value where there was such an abundance of rope of all sorts, I carelessly threw it overboard. The mate was on the poop, and hearing the splash, looked to see what had caused it. Down he came on the main-deck, and asked me who had thrown the piece of rope overboard. "I did," said I; and then I got a lecture on economy so emphatic, and so punctuated with abusive epithets, that I have never forgotten it. He told me I was the most useless fool he had ever come across, in a long and varied career, and threatened to throw me overboard after the rope. When the squall was at its height, the captain came over the gangway. "What's the matter, Mr. Johnson?" he asked. "Oh, this boy's made a good beginning!" was the scornful reply. "Why, what has he done?"



From the standpoint of the convicts, would it not be better morally and physically to employ them out of doors than within penitentiary walls, and in hard occupations rather than those more or less sedentary? By dividing them into squads of from ten to twenty men each the danger of conspiracies and the evils incident to wholesale and miscellaneous herding would be lessened. In the absence of a legislative appropriation providing for a system of State roads, details of convicts might be made to counties under a lease system, the counties bidding for the labor, as private parties do now. It seems to me the plan could be worked out in all details and would be highly advantageous. I presume the employees at the penitentiary would be opposed to this plan because it would mean more hard work for them and increased responsibility, but if our legislators and executive want to distinguish themselves it seems to me that here is a magnificent opportunity. F. BENJAMIN.

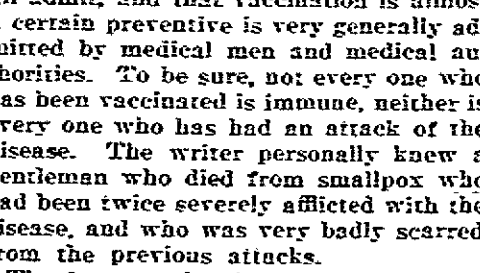
Prevalence of Smallpox.



That smallpox is alarmingly prevalent in many States must be evident to all who read the newspapers. Statistics show that during the year 1901 the number of cases in the middle West increased over 900 per cent, the plague becoming more widely spread than at any time since the great seven years' pandemic of 1879 to 1885. Little is known of the first cause of this malignant disease, but nowadays it occurs only by the infection being conveyed from one person to another. Smallpox contagion exceeds in virulence that of any other malady. The infectious principle resides in the fluid contents of the pocks and in the crusts resulting from their desiccation, and probably it is contained in all the fluids of the body. Moreover, it pervades the emanations from the person, so it may be contracted without actual contact with the one infected. The volatile contagium may extend to a considerable distance, it having been known to cross a stream of water, nearly half a mile wide, and when attached to articles of clothing, merchandise, paper money, etc., it is very energetic and persistent. The disease is probably more intensely contagious during the vesicular stage of eruption, but it is communicable at all periods of its course. It may also be carried from one person to another without the person who carries it himself suffering from an attack. The period of incubation is usually thirteen days, although in rare cases the time may be shorter. The symptoms are ushered in with a chill, this being followed by high fever, great weakness, vomiting, severe headache and pain in the back. Then the little red eruption appears, first upon the face and head and a few hours later upon the body. Much so-called smallpox isn't smallpox at all, and doubtless many persons showing various similar symptoms have been needlessly exposed to contagion by being hurried away to isolation hospitals by ignorant health authorities. Smallpox is

a comparatively rare disease, and in the ordinary course of his medical practice not one physician in a hundred ever comes in contact with a genuine case. This being true, whatever the average doctor may know regarding this dread malady has been learned from books or imparted by some medical college instructor who himself, perhaps, has no knowledge gained from actual experience in its treatment. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that mistakes in diagnosis are frequent. Even health officials in large cities, who see cases of the disease frequently, are at times unable in its incipency or early stages to distinguish it from measles, or from the eruption that often occurs as a result of large and repeated doses of medicines that are sometimes taken by persons without the knowledge of the physician. That smallpox is a loathsome disease all admit, and that vaccination is almost a certain preventive is very generally admitted by medical men and medical authorities. To be sure, not every one who has been vaccinated is immune, neither is every one who has had an attack of the disease. The writer personally knew a gentleman who died from smallpox who had been twice severely afflicted with the disease, and who was very badly scarred from the previous attacks. The fact remains, however, that vaccination will prevent contagion in nearly every case, and when smallpox occurs after successful vaccination it is much less severe and the death rate is proportionately diminished. From proper vaccination, with reliable virus no trouble or danger is likely to arise; then it would seem to be the duty of every one to be successfully vaccinated. E. C. SWEET, M. D.

What Makes a City Great.



The truly great city is the city of great men, for that means great capacity in all directions. That city must be the truly greater city—greater in the sense of better—which possesses the best men. Where men are of the highest type of manhood, morally, intellectually and physically, the institutions which they make and manage come most naturally to be the greatest of their kind, and the city of which they are a part is great because of them. Next to men I should place means. All the men in the world could build neither a good nor a great city without money. It is the power for good or bad. In the hands of truly great men, of honest men, the results that may be obtained to the goodness and greatness of a modern city are almost beyond conception. Because of the influence of money, the status of a city's financial institutions is of grave importance in estimating its claim to true greatness. The high standing of its banks, and the integrity of its trust companies, are not only important, they are absolutely necessary. The greatest financial institutions of a country center in the cities where money circulates most freely, and establish there the money markets of the world. Perhaps the first feature that makes a city really great in the eyes of the world is its population. But numbers, however large, can never make a city truly great. The manner in which the people are governed is much more important; and great men are the true foundation stones of all great cities. Through them come high religious ideals, and institutions of true learning and broad charity; and through them is good government obtained. The greater and better the men, the greater and better the city. THOMAS C. PLATT, United States Senator from New York.

co-operation and in his last years he was frequently driven to his office to confer with his partners. To the last his health was remarkable. At 85 he could mount the most spirited horse in Pittsburg and ride four miles. It was said that Mr. Zug was the bugbear of some of the social leaders of Pittsburg. He hadn't a spark of malice in his composition, but he did have a habit of chuckling when the social doings of people were referred to in his hearing, and an account in his presence of the pretensions of this family or that was as likely as not to be commented on by him with a reference to the time when the head of the family drove a wagon on the national pike or whipped up a mule on the canal tow-path or worked in some other humble capacity.

Caustic Politeness.

A certain society woman who had taken offense at Harry Lehr on some trivial ground undertook to humiliate him in the presence of some fashionable friends. She waited for her opportunity, and then remarked, with a sneer: "Mr. Lehr, will you please send a case of wine to our house? We are all anxious to help you along, you know."

"Same as last?" queried Mr. Lehr, calmly. "If you please."

The Squire of Dames turned to his valet. "Make a note of some wine for Mrs. X," he said. "One dozen sherry—dollar ninety-five." — New York Times.

Tongue and Taste.

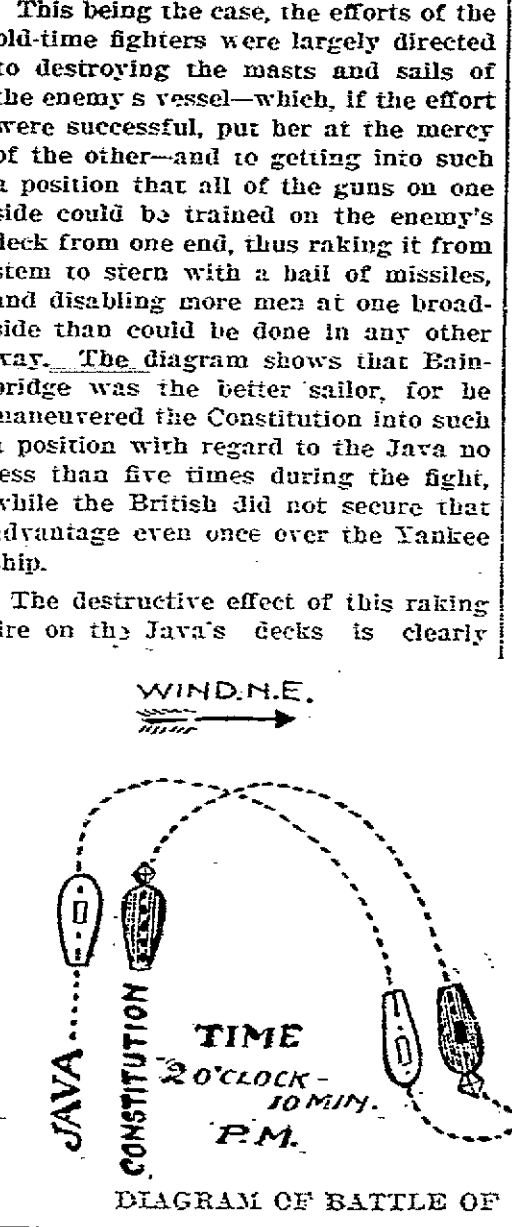
The tongue is divided into three regions of taste, the first of which is chiefly sensible to pungent and acid tastes, the middle portion to sweets or bitters, while the back is confined to the flavors of roast meats, butter, oils and rich and fatty substances.

Men Dye More than Women.

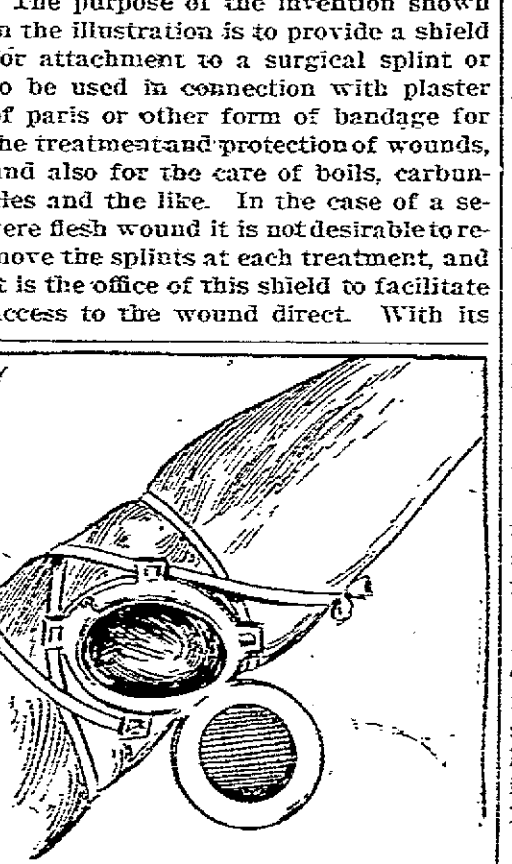
A New York druggist said recently that according to his experience men use hair dyes to a much greater extent than women.

THE much discussed loop of the Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago was a minor matter compared with the loops and evolutions of warships propelled by sails in the days prior to steam navigation. The drawing given herewith is copied by the Toledo Blade from the United States Military Magazine, for November, 1840—a periodical published for a few years in Philadelphia. Mr. George A. Chase, of Toledo, has the bound volume for 1839 and 1840 which he kindly loaned for the purposes of this article. The diagram is of the action between the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Bainbridge, and the British frigate Java, Capt. Lambert. This fierce sea fight occurred on Wednesday, December 30, 1812, in the Atlantic, off the coast of Brazil. The wind was from the northeast, and the arrow in the diagram shows its direction as to the vessels. The action began at 2:10 p. m. The position of the two frigates was broadside on, as represented in the lower left-hand corner of the diagram. The course of each vessel is shown, and their relative positions at the various critical points of the engagement, until the surrender of the Java, at 5:25 p. m., when their positions were as given at the right-hand top of the diagram. Of course, in the various evolutions, the wind was the only motive power.

This being the case, the efforts of the old-time fighters were largely directed to destroying the masts and sails of the enemy's vessel—which, if the effort were successful, put her at the mercy of the other—and to getting into such a position that all of the guns on one side could be trained on the enemy's deck from one end, thus raking it from stem to stern with a hail of missiles, and disabling more men at one broadside than could be done in any other way. The diagram shows that Bainbridge was the better sailor, for he maneuvered the Constitution into such a position with regard to the Java no less than five times during the fight, while the British did not secure that advantage even once over the Yankee ship. The destructive effect of this raking fire on the Java's decks is clearly



SHIELD FOR WOUNDS. Invention Which Will Likewise Protect Boils and Carbuncles. The purpose of the invention shown in the illustration is to provide a shield for attachment to a surgical splint or to be used in connection with plaster of paris or other form of bandage for the treatment and protection of wounds, and also for the care of boils, carbuncles and the like. In the case of a severe flesh wound it is not desirable to remove the splints at each treatment, and it is the office of this shield to facilitate access to the wound direct. With its

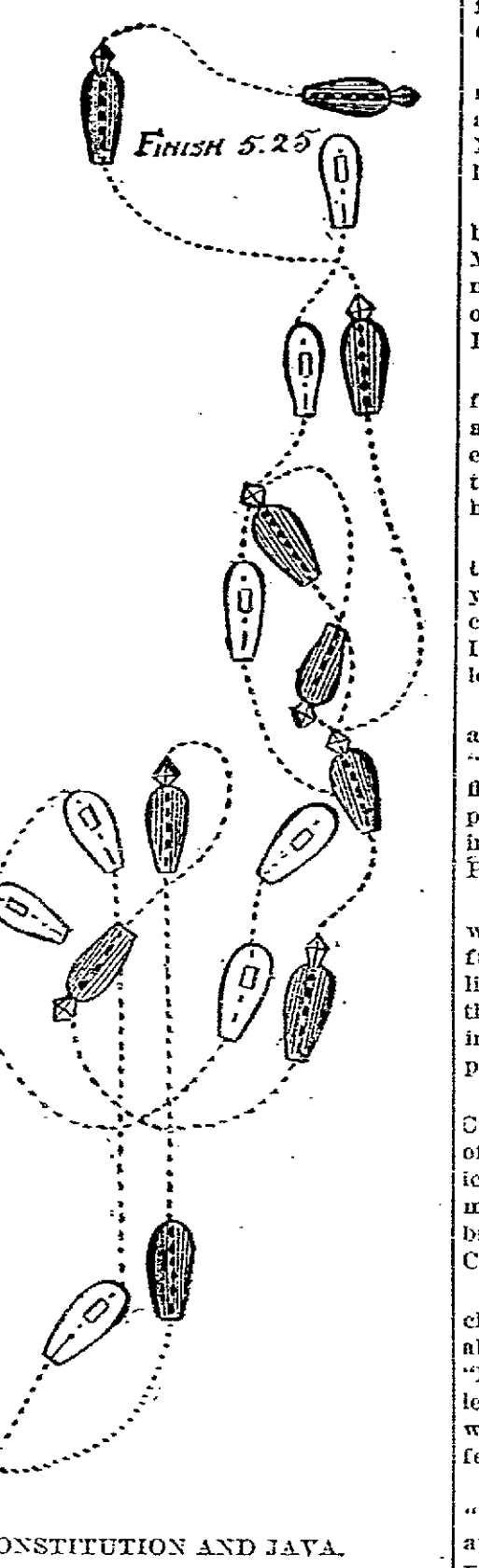


PROTECTOR FOR BOILS AND CARBUNCLES. aid it is possible to prevent contact of the sore part with anything liable to injure or bruise it in any manner, and there is no danger of dislocating a small plaster or cloth laid over the wound. The cut shows the device attached to the arm to protect a boil, with straps to bind it on the arm. The protecting cover is thrown back to expose the interior for treatment. A latch is provided to hold the cover in a closed position after treatment. In case of body wounds the straps may be replaced by strips of adhesive plaster, which are laced through the eyelets and fastened to the skin. Edward Shears, of Lakota, N. D., is the inventor.

SHE TOUCHED A CHINAMAN.

Bad Instead of the Expected Good Luck Resulted from the Encounter. It is a very common superstition that to rub the hump of a cripple's back is sure to bring good luck. In some parts of the country women believe good fortune may be assured by touching a Chinaman while passing him on the street, and the women of New Orleans seem to have gone daft on the subject. Of course they endeavor to create the impression that they do it playfully, but they never neglect an opportunity to touch an oriental as they pass him. A young girl at one of the railroad sta-

shown by the losses on board the British frigate. There were 60 killed, and 101 wounded, out of a crew of 400, while the Constitution lost but 9 killed and 25 wounded—among the latter being Commodore Bainbridge himself, who was shot twice during the engagement, but pluckily kept at his post until the victory was won. The effect of the American fire upon the rigging of the Java was no less remarkable. When the British commander struck his flag, his vessel had not a single spar standing, and floated, an unmanageable wreck, upon the sea. The British fire damaged the Constitution's sails very much, but fortunately none of her spars was cut. The prisoners and their personal effects were removed to the Constitution and the Java was blown up.



tions a few evenings ago figured in a rather embarrassing incident on account of her ambition and her effort to touch a Chinaman. The oriental had drifted into the station and was evidently bent on an out-of-town trip, and he was going at a rather rapid rate, probably fearing that he would miss his train. As soon as the girl spied him she jumped up and made a quick dart, evidently for the purpose of crossing the Chinaman's path at a certain point and just brushing him as he passed. Here is probably where she made a mistake. At any rate either the girl or the Chinaman erred. Both were walking rapidly and each seemed to be indifferent to the course of the other. She touched the Chinaman all right, and if the good luck incident to the act of touching is measured by the vigor and force of the touch good fortune ought to shower on her whole family. It was a fierce collision. The girl was embarrassed, and from the capers cut by the Chinaman he evidently thought a freight train had struck him. Yes, indeed, this business of touching a Chinaman is a regular fad now, and if you see a girl rushing wildly and aimlessly down the street, watch her and see if she doesn't brush the clothes of a Mongolian gently in passing.

Too Much for Him.

The other day a young man was presented to Senator Hanna who wanted a subordinate place in the army. The Senator saw to it that his application was properly filed. Nothing was heard of the application or the young Irishman for several days, until he sent his card through the doorkeeper of the Senate. Senator Hanna promptly responded, and with his customary democratic frankness, inquired: "Well, how's everything with you, Dugan?" "I'm in trouble," said the would-be soldier. "I got through the physical examination all right, but they've downed me on the catechism." — Chicago Tribune.

Suicide in the French Army.

The French Militaire publishes statistics showing that cases of suicide are very frequent in the French Army, more so perhaps than in any other European force. Among every 1,000 deaths in the army from all causes, no less than an average of 50 (in 1896 exactly 50, and in 1897 51) are caused by self-destruction; while in every 100,000 men on the rolls of the army no less than an average of 27 commit suicide every year. Among the colonial troops the number is even higher. Some people are very impressive; they impress you as great chumps.

Mother (drilling Teddy for his first party)—And now, darling, what is a greedy boy? Teddy—A boy who wants everything I want.

Caustic: Minnick—I sent some verses to that magazine, but I don't think the editor read them at all. Sinick—Ah! they were accepted, were they?—Philadelphia Press.

"It is said that a November fog costs London \$250,000 a day." "That's funny." "What's funny?" "That both the fog and the money should be mist."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I am told," said the friend, "that the manager you have left was paying you a fabulous salary?" "No," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes; "not fabulous; imaginary."—Washington Star.

Mr. Marmaduke Jenkyns—Well, old boys will be old boys, Mrs. Jenkyns. Mrs. Marmaduke Jenkyns—Oh, no; no; you mean that old boys will keep on trying to be young boys.—Detroit Free Press.

Short Rations: Old Boarder—What's for breakfast? Hope not ham and eggs again. Waitress—No, sir, not ham and eggs this morning. Old Boarder—Thank the stars! What is it? Waitress—Only ham.—Tit-Bits.

The Bride—John, do you know anything about high balls? "Why, er, y-yes'm." "Then I wish you would cook several for my husband's dinner. I heard him tell a friend that he dearly loved them."—Life.

"Yes, I've got a little money put away," said the talkative speculator; "I've managed to get in on the ground floor once or twice." "Me, too," whispered the burglar, who sat next to him in the train; "shake!"—Philadelphia Press.

Mamma—For goodness sake, Elsie, why are you shooting in that disgraceful fashion? Why can't you be quiet like Willie? Elsie—He has to be quiet the way we're playing. He's papa coming home late, and I'm you.—Philadelphia Press.

The Honest Newsboy.—Suspicious Customer—Has this paper got the news of the latest revolution in South America? Newsboy—I'll be honest with you, mister. It's got all 'cep'in' what's broke out in the last fifteen minutes.—Chicago Tribune.

"Why did you resign from your club?" he asked. "Oh, they were so absurdly particular," she replied. "How?" "Why, the chairman wouldn't let me talk just because some one else was talking—as if that made any difference."—Chicago Post.

Suspense: "Been hunting to-day?" "Yes," said the amateur, with the wild apprehensive look in his eye. "Have you shot anything?" "I don't know yet. I'm waiting for the rest of the party to get into camp, so that we can call the roll."—Washington Star.

Margaret—Matrimony is not all that it is cracked up to be. Edith—How can you say such things, Margaret? Why, there is Carrie Wintergreen. She was married only a year ago, and now she is divorced, with such lovely alimony!—Boston Transcript.

Her Explanation.—"Do you mean to say such a physical wreck as he is gave you that black eye?" asked the magistrate. "Sure, your honor, he wasn't a physical wreck till after he gave me the black eye," replied the complaining wife.—Tit-Bits.

A father, fearing an earthquake in the region of his home, sent his two boys to a distant friend until the peril should be over. A few weeks after the father received this letter from his friend: "Please take your boys home and send down the earthquake."

His Hope: "I hope," said the serious man, "that you haven't been betting on the races." "I hope so, too," said the young man with the red necktie and the restless eye; "I hope I will wake up tomorrow and find out that the whole thing was a wild dream. But there's no use hoping."—Washington Star.

Easy Indifference.—"Why did we arrive late and leave before the opera was over?" asked the youngest daughter; "it was very enjoyable." "Of course it was," answered Mrs. Cumrox, "but, my dear, we had to show people that we didn't care whether we got our money's worth or not."—Washington Star.

Her Taste for Charity.—"And so you are doing charity work in the slums, Mrs. Naggerson? It's so lovely of you to take an interest in those poor people." "Yes, I enjoy the work very much. Nearly all the women down there have domestic troubles that they tell me all about."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Old Story.—The second course of the table d'hôte was being served. "What is this leathery stuff?" demanded the corpulent diner. "That, sir, is fillet of sole," replied the waiter. "Take it away," said the corpulent diner, "and see if you can't get me a nice, tender piece of the upper, with the buttons removed."—Tit-Bits.

He Had Been Imprisoned: "There is no doubt," said the student of law, "that many people have been imprisoned, although innocent of any crime." "I know that by sad experience." "You don't say so! Let's have the story." "There's no story to it. I merely had the bad luck to be drawn on several juries that were locked up over night."—Washington Star.



## BABCOCK.

On Monday p. m. the teacher and pupils of the primary department had quite a scare. Miss Akey, the teacher was about to begin a recitation when she noticed that one of the little boys, Walter Reinhold, had dropped over in his seat. On investigation she found that the little fellow was in an unconscious condition. A carriage was ordered to take him home as soon as he should recover. Meanwhile Miss Akey worked over him and in about ten minutes he came to but was very weak and sick. The carriage arrived and the teacher helped remove him to his home. On her return she was much surprised to find four more of the little folks suffering, undoubtedly, from some colored candy they had eaten at noon.

"Smith" is a common name and a casual observer, glancing over the Woodland register noticed that during the past week the following "Smiths" have registered there. S. B. Smith, and E. M. Smith, Milwaukee; D. H. Smith, Sparta; C. O. Smith, Jefferson; and John Smith, Nekeosa. Besides all these, John Smith, a regular boarder did not register.

D. H. Smith of Sparta has been in this village for the past few days. Mr. Smith makes this his headquarters while looking after the interests of the McCormick Co. in Armenia, Daly, Miner, Finley and other outlying districts. In company with Grover Stout he made a long drive on Monday, touching Armenia and Miner on the way.

August Haas, living a few miles southwest of town, died on Friday, Feb. 14 of tumor. The funeral services took place here on Sunday, a large number of relatives, friends and neighbors accompanying the body to its last resting place.

A queer coincidence, if such it may be, occurred, when, during the past week, L. J. Elwood of Beltrami, Minn., F. K. Elwood of Stanberry, Mo., and F. D. Elwood of Elma, Ia., made a business trip to Babcock. Surely the states were well represented.

John J. O'Keilly, who has been suffering from an attack of rheumatism for the past two weeks was taken to the hospital at Tomah on Saturday where he will undergo a course of treatment by Dr. Simonson.

John Smith, while helping Wm. Stout pack ice Wednesday, slipped and struck his side on the corner of a large cake of ice. Mr. Smith is able to be around but the injury is very painful.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Stevens who lived over the high school room have moved to Minneapolis. Mr. Stevens resigned his position here in the round house to accept another up there.

On account of services being held in the Catholic church on Wednesday evening, the regular program of the Lyceum was postponed until Thursday evening.

Prin. Clark W. Jenkins paid a visit on Saturday last to his Alma Mater, the Stevens Point Normal. Mr. Jenkins was a member of the graduating class of '01.

Frank Downing of Dexter ville, who has been spending a couple of weeks in the metropolis came up Wednesday night. He went from here to his home.

A. A. Thomson, state inspector of graded schools, made his professional visit to our schools on Tuesday. He reports the schools to be in very good condition.

Mrs. August Rege of Sparta who has been making an extended visit here with her sister Mrs. E. Schultz, departed for her home on Monday.

Misses Laura Emmons and Belle Akey made a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Dan. Regan at Cranmoor Wednesday evening.

Mrs. J. J. O'Reilly came up from Tomah, Wednesday on No. 105. Mr. O'Reilly is getting along nicely.

Merritt Ward has his new ice house nearly completed. He has it filled with a fine quality of ice.

Ex-County treasurer M. G. Fleckenstein of Marshfield made us a business call on Tuesday.

C. C. Buckley, the Portage tailor, was looking after the business in his line here on Tuesday.

B. G. Chaudos of Grand Rapids dropped in upon us again on Tuesday.

Wm. Opperman of Finley was a business visitor here on Monday.

J. C. Schultz of Columbus was in town on business early this week.

Dr. Simonson made a professional visit to our town on Wednesday.

Will Briggs of Armenia was in town on Wednesday.

## VESPER.

The Vesper hall has been sold to Mr. Summers to be used as a meat market. Mr. Summers is moving the building over on the Main street next to the boarding house. The young people regret the deal very much as it means no more dances for some time.

Misses Barbara Garion and Katie Sherman departed for their home in Eagle on Monday, after a four weeks visit with the Trentel family.

There are several cases of smallpox in Vesper at present and no quarantine to prevent the spread of the disease.

Landford Pillsbury moved to Wild Rose on Tuesday. Mr. Pillsbury will run a hotel at that place.

Miss May White and Nellie Victory were shopping in Grand Rapids on Saturday.

Ernest Gildermeister of Grand Rapids visited with his parents on Sunday.

Rev. Bittner of Grand Rapids held Lutheran services in Vesper Sunday.

Mike Cahill and daughter Fern are sick with the smallpox.

Clarence Searis and Ed. Daly visited in Vesper on Sunday.

H. Smith moved his family to Wild Rose on Wednesday.

Mrs. John Hessler and children are reported quite sick.

—Smoke the Wineschek cigar. The best ten cent smoke on earth.

## SIGEL.

The school in district No. 1 closed Friday, Feb. 7th. In the evening an entertainment was given which was largely attended and all present went home apparently satisfied with the evening's fun. The school will open again next April. From now until then enjoy your vacation, boys and girls, but when you hear the brazen tongue of the school bell again calling you to duty, don't forget to be on deck.

The roads now are such that they are no roads, too little snow for sleighing and more than enough for vehicles that run on wheels. As a consequence but little hauling is being done.

Though the mild winter may be hailed by your city folks and their country cousins who care nothing about sleighing, the man with hay and wood to sell would like a little colder weather and at least a little more snow.

The skin disease with which so many of the children around here have been troubled, and which some people have styled small pox, is about over.

Frank Lessig was seen chasing a fox over our fields last Sunday. He secured the prize after giving it a long chase.

### Something that will do You Good.

We know of no way in which we can be of more service to our readers than to tell them of something that will be of real good to them. For this reason we want to acquaint them with what we consider one of the very best remedies on the market for coughs, colds and that alarming complaint, croup. We refer to Chamberlain's cough remedy. We have used it with such good results in our family so long that it has become a household necessity. By its prompt use we haven't any doubt but that it has time and again prevented croup. The testimony is given upon our own experience and we suggest that our readers, especially those who have small children, always keep it in their homes as a safeguard against croup.—Candlen, S. C. Messenger. For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

## RUDOLPH.

A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Clark, but the little infant died and the mother is seriously ill with little hopes of recovery.

Miss Maude Bratton departed Thursday evening for Jefferson where she will spend a few weeks with her sister Mrs. Gettesman.

Miss Laura Provost who is teaching school at Blenker was home Sunday to attend to her sick parents, but returned Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney St. Dennis and Mr. and Mrs. Mose Sharkey were in Stevens Point Sunday visiting friends and relatives.

Miss Jacob went home Saturday and drove back Sunday afternoon accompanied by two of her girl friends.

Misses Clotilda Omholt and Emma Hassell have returned from their visit at Necedah.

Miss Mamie Livernash visited friends in the Rapids Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Mae Cochhart of your city spent Sunday at home with her parents.

Mr. Wyers has moved his store and will soon be ready to start in business.

Miss Edith Warner of this berg was a visitor at Nekeosa the past week.

Mrs. James Granger is slowly recovering from her recent illness.

Wm. Teafen who was employed at Shantytown has returned home.

Miss Hannah Jacobson was in the Rapids Saturday shopping.

Mose St. Dennis has returned from his visit at Berlin.

J. Crotteau was in this burg Tuesday on business.

Mr. Ellioth went to Wausau Monday.

### Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dread disease from the system. It is not a cure-all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. G. G. Green's reliable remedies at Johnson & Hill Co.'s drug department. Get Green's Special Almanac.

## SHERRY.

The Sherry Mill camp of Modern Woodmen take pleasure in announcing to their friends that they have secured the services of the popular Reader, Humorist and Banjoist, Mr. Horace Huron, the musical fun maker of the Modern Woodmen of America. The entertainment will be given at their hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 27th. Come and let us laugh together.

Henry Whitney met with the unfortunate accident of having his foot caught between logs while at work at one of Ferris camps, which bruised his foot quite badly and will lay him up for some time.

Our post office changed hands Monday. R. O. Evans our former postmaster having resigned. The vacancy is filled by A. C. Cline.

The Christian Endeavor society will give a heart social on Friday evening, Feb. 21, to which all are most cordially invited.

The Arpin village school enjoyed a sleigh ride to our town recently accompanied by their teacher Miss Mary Bever.

Walter Cline contemplates making a visit to Chicago in the near future.

John J. Williams of Columbus spent a few days visiting friends.

Martin Bever spent Sunday in our midst.

## VEEDUM.

There will be an entertainment given at the Veedum school house on the evening of Feb. 21 by the school of the town of Dexter and the school at Veedum. Everybody invited at 7 o'clock p. m.

Mr. Adams has traded his land in the town of Hiles for lots in Veedum and expects to put up several buildings this summer.

Mr. Youtsey of Winslow, Ill. came to Veedum on Friday. He is highly pleased with the looks of the country around Veedum.

There was a masquerade ball at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Graft on Tuesday night. All report a good time.

Wm. Busjohn arrived at Veedum with three car loads of moveables and has moved onto his land in the town of Hiles.

G. Gorham is working for C. Low at the Indian camps. Mrs. B. Betcher is cooking for the crew at the camps.

Mr. Brown is cutting logs at J. C. Huffmans, he intends to build a new house this coming summer.

Paulson & Holst had quite a run of business last week. Farmers coming twelve miles to trade with them.

Dr. Houghton of Pittsville was called to Wm. Erickson's on Wednesday there baby being sick.

Mrs. Busjohn and family arrived at Veedum on Friday from the south part of the state.

Martin Kunst and his son-in-law, Mr. Adam were at Pittsville on Thursday.

A. Betcher, F. Lensman, and T. C. Clark helped Mr. Busjohn move.

Archie Hammel of Pittsville is putting in logs at Needum.

Mrs. A. Betcher visited with Mrs. F. Luceman on Sunday.

T. C. Clark made a business trip to Dexterville Tuesday.

There was preaching at the Veedum church on Sunday.

A. Pistorous is working in the yard at Veedum.

H. C. Adams went to the Rapids on Tuesday.

### A Legacy of the Grip.

Is often a rundown system. Weakness, nervousness, lack of appetite, energy and ambition, with disordered liver and kidneys often follow an attack of this wretched disease. The greatest need then is Electric Bitters the splendid tonic, blood purifier and regulator of stomach, liver and kidneys. Thousands have proved that they wonderfully strengthen the nerves, build up the system and restore to health and good spirits after an attack of grip. If suffering, try them. Only 50c. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed by John E. Daly.

## BIROX.

Most all the boys attended the paper maker's meeting at Nekeosa Sunday and did not reach home until a late hour.

Feb. 14 was quite a lively day, being valentine day, it seems all the boys got a valentine from their "best."

Gertrude LaVague was on the sick list, being unable to attend school Monday.

Mrs. Noyes of your city was visiting at the home of Mr. Kempfert and Mrs. LaVague.

Leonard Crotteau of Washington was visiting his sister Mrs. LaVague Saturday.

Mrs. W. Craney was visiting Mrs. Zeuninger Wednesday.

Mr. Labuaker of Port Edwards was visiting Joe Fobart Sunday.

### Bilious Colic.

H. Seever, a carpenter and builder of Kenton, Tenn., when suffering intensely from an attack of bilious colic sent to a near by drug store for something to relieve him. The druggist sent him a bottle of Chamberlain's colic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy, three doses of which effected a permanent cure. This is the only remedy that can be depended upon in the most severe cases of colic and cholera morbus. Most druggists know this and recommend it when such a medicine is called for. For sale by Johnson & Hill Co.

*E. W. Grove*

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

**LISTEN!**

And I Will Speak To You,

IF YOU NEED

**SHOES**

Call on I. Zimmerman, the West Side Shoe Man where you will find the best line of Shoes in the city.

PRICES RIGHT.

**ZIMMERMAN,**

He Sells Shoes.

**If You Could Look**  
into the future and see the condition to which your cough, if neglected, will bring you, you would seek relief at once—and that naturally would be through  
**Shiloh's Consumption Cure**  
Guaranteed to cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Lung Troubles. Cures Coughs and Colds in a few days. Write to S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y., for free trial bottle.  
**Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the Blood**

### Will Sell Horses.

John F. Koch is expected to arrive from Heckla, South Dakota during the first week in March and will bring with him a carload of work horses which will be sold cheaply. The horses will weigh from twelve to fourteen hundred pounds. Mr. Koch will make his headquarters at Vesper, and will visit his brother, Louis A. Koch, while here.

—John Dengler's Capital for 5 cents is a gentleman's smoke.

### Business Locals.

—Dr. W. D. Harvie, office over Johnson & Hill Co.'s store. Specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat.

—Dr. J. J. Looze Grand Rapids, office over Wood County Drug store, telephone No. 62. Residence telephone No. 246.

—Dr. A. L. Midgman, Centralia. Office over Centralia Drug Store. Telephone No. 92. Telephone at residence, No. 23.

—F. Pomainville, M. D. Office in rear of Steib's drug store. Telephone at office, No. 35; residence, Centralia, No. 248.

—Dr. D. Waters, physician and surgeon. Office over Church's drug store, telephone 182. Night calls at Dixon House, telephone 35.

—Dr. Chas. Pomainville, Dentist. Office over J. A. Cohen's store, Grand Rapids, Wis. Telephone 216.

—For fine dental work, go to Dr. D. A. Telfer, office over Wood County National Bank, Grand Rapids.

—Dr. F. D. Humphrey, homeopathic physician and surgeon, office over "White Front." Special attention given to women and children and all chronic diseases.

### W. J. CONWAY.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.  
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.  
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

W. E. WHEELAN,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Daly's Block,  
GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN.

B. M. VAUGHAN,  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
GARDNER BLOCK,  
GRAND RAPIDS, - WIS.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission.

GOGGINS & BRAZEAU,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
CENTRALIA, WIS.

Office in Daly's Brick Block.

D. D. CONWAY,  
GRAND RAPIDS,  
LAW, LOANS, and COLLECTIONS.

We have \$30,000 which will be loaned at a low rate of interest.

# -Special Sale-

—AT THE—

## MILWAUKEE CHEAP STORE

### Commencing Feb. 24 to March 1st

With the following Cut Prices which every shrewd buyer will surely take advantage of the bargains offered for this week's sale. We are over stocked with merchandise and we must make room for our spring stock which is soon to arrive. Notice the low prices.

### Dry Goods at prices to satisfy everybody

L L Sheeting at this sale.....3½c  
Good heavy white Shaker Flannel.....3c  
Good light Calicoes, fast colors.....2½c  
Fancy Dress Ginghams.....5½c  
32 inch wide, heavy Percale.....4 7-8c  
Heavy Black and white flannelette.....5c  
Fancy ½ wool Dress goods.....13c  
Fancy Crepon Dress Goods, satin stripe.....6½c  
Lonsdale Sheeting.....6½c  
Cotton Bleached Toweling.....2½c  
Cotton Covert cloth.....8c  
Men's Mufflers worth 15c, only.....5c  
All wool Knit Stocking Caps.....19c  
18x36 Linen Towels, red Border.....10c  
McCall's Bazar dress patterns 10 and 15 cents.  
None higher, all seams allowed.

### Men's Furnishings Below Cost

Men's Cotton Shirts and Drawers.....15c  
Men's fleece lined Shirt and Drawers.....25c  
Men's all wool Shirts.....38c  
Ladies' heavy fleeced Underwear.....29c  
Ladies' all wool Underwear.....42c  
Boys wool mixed Underwear.....10c  
Men's Jersey Knit Overshirts.....25c  
Men's Black Mercerized Overshirts.....42c  
Men's Negligee Overshirts.....29c  
Men's Negligee Overshirts.....39c  
Men's Heavy wool Sox.....10c  
Men's Black Jersey Gloves.....10c  
Men's T. R. Handkerchiefs.....2c  
Men's fine cashmere Socks.....15c  
Opaque Window Shades.....15c

### Men's Clothing at Your Own Price.

Men's Blue Cheviot Suits, only.....\$2.25  
Men's Fancy Striped Suits.....3.19  
Men's all wool Black Clay worsted suits.....4.85  
Men's all Wool Fancy Suits.....6.50  
Men's all Wool Kersey Suits.....5.00  
Men's Blue Beaver Coat and Vest.....4.25  
Youth's Suits, blk cotton worsted, age 13 to 18.....1.90  
Youth's Blue Suits, age 13 to 18.....1.75  
Youth's fancy striped suits, age 13 to 18.....2.75  
Boys Blue Suits, age 6 to 14, only.....84c  
Boys Fancy striped suits, age 6 to 15.....1.50  
Boys fancy 3-piece suits, age 9 to 16.....2.00  
Boys Woolen Knee Pants.....9c  
Boys Cotton Knee Pants.....12c  
Men's Blue Overalls, only.....19c  
Men's Fur Coats below cost.

### Shoes Never So Low.

Men's Satin Calf Shoes, lace or congress...85c  
Men's Oil Grain, all solid.....95c  
Men's Vici Kid Shoes, only.....\$1.69  
Men's Kangaroo Calf Shoes.....1.69  
Men's Patent Leather Shoes.....2.19  
Ladies Fine Shoes, small sizes.....50c  
Misses Fine Shoes, worth \$1.50, now...75c  
Ladies Fine Shoe, worth \$2.....\$1.39  
Ladies Fine Shoes, worth \$2.75, now...1.89  
Ladies Grain Shoes, all solid.....75c  
Ladies Fine Shoes worth \$2.57.....\$1.89  
Child's Shoes, spring heel sizes 6 to 8...39c  
Child's Peble Grain Shoes, sizes 6 to 8...50c  
Infants Shoes, only.....15c  
Ladies Calf Slippers, solid.....69c

### Groceries and Every-day Staples.

Fresh Lion Coffee, per pound.....9c  
Fresh XXXX coffee per pound.....9c  
Good Whole Rice, per pound.....3½c  
Good Whole Rice, per pound.....5c  
Good Large Prunes, per pound.....3½c  
Good Large Prunes, per pound.....5c  
Magic Yeast.....2c  
Currants, per pound package.....8c  
Sweet Chocolate, per ¼ pound.....5c  
Vanilla or Lemon Extract, per bottle.....4c  
Black Syrup, per 2 quart pail.....10c  
Parlor Matches, per dozen boxes.....10c  
Lewis Lye, per can.....6c  
Greenwich Lye, per can.....5c  
Fancy decorated China assortment, at this sale.....10c  
Toothpicks, per big box.....2c

**READER!** We call your attention to the prices mentioned above, as time and space does not allow us to quote more. It will pay you to call in and examine Goods and Prices, and if we can't save you money, we won't ask for the sale. Everything just as advertised, no misrepresentations. We don't tell you what's worth, but we want you to call in and judge for yourself. First come, first served, follow the crowd to the

**Milwaukee Cheap Store,**  
**COHEN BROS. Props.,**  
Leaders in Low Prices. Grand Rapids, Wisconsin